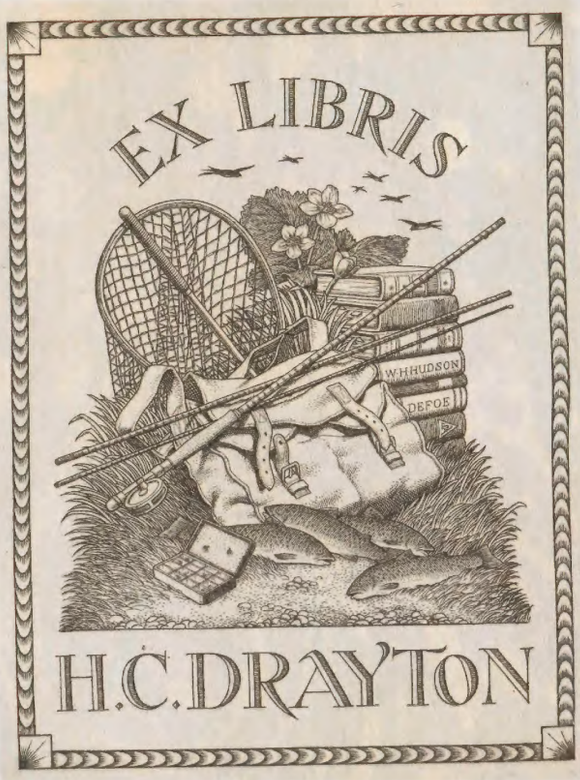
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GEORGII EDVARDI
ORNITHOLOGIA NOVA

Thomas Mansel Talbot — Penrice Castle

1911

A

# NATURAL HISTORY

OF

# Uncommon BIRDS,

AND OF

## Some other Rare and Undescribed ANIMALS,

QUADRUPEDES, REPTILES, FISHES, INSECTS, &c.

Exhibited in Two Hundred and Ten COPPER-PLATES,
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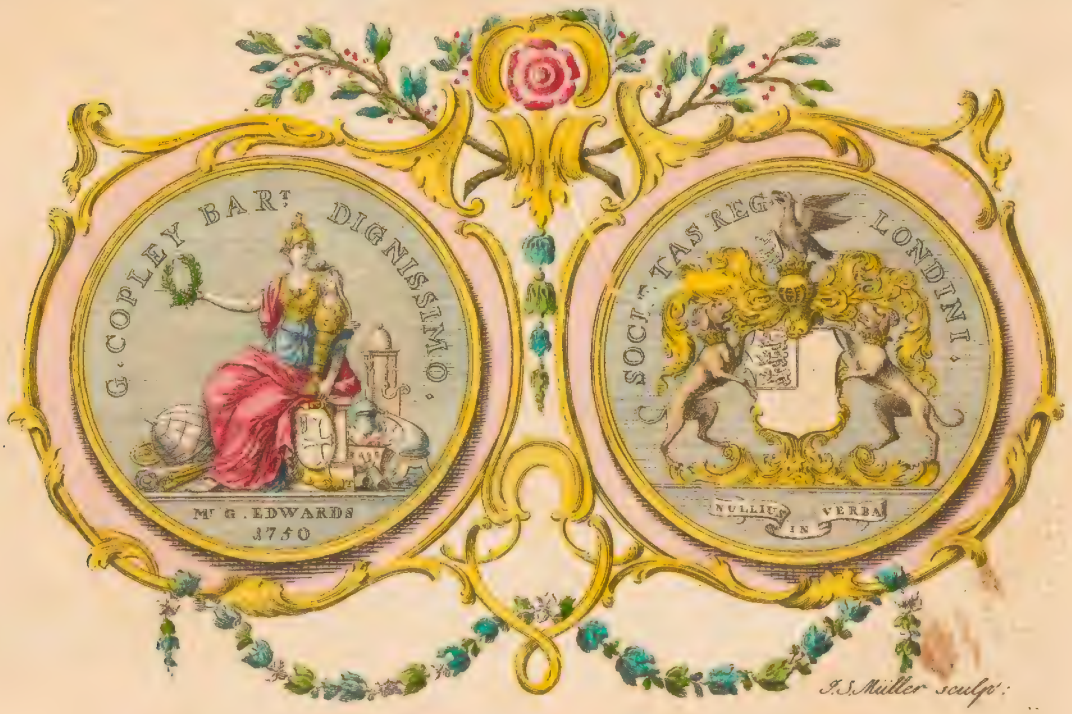
A Brief and General Idea of DRAWING and PAINTING *in Water-Colours*; with Instructions for ETCHING on Copper with *Aqua Fortis:* Likewise some *Thoughts* on the PASSAGE OF BIRDS; and ADDITIONS to many of the SUBJECTS described in this WORK.

In Four PARTS.

*By* GEORGE EDWARDS,
*Library-Keeper to the Royal-College of* PHYSICIANS.




*LONDON:*
Printed for the AUTHOR, at the *College of Physicians*, in *Warwick-Lane.*

THIS Work having been delivered in Parts at different Times during the Term of about ten Years (counting from its Beginning to the Delivery of the laſt Part) it was not at firſt poſſible to give it a proper General Title, as it was then altogether uncertain where it might end: But ſince the Book is now brought to a Concluſion, I thought it neceſſary to prefix the foregoing General Title Page.

And as I have here an Opportunity publickly to ſhew my Gratitude to the Preſident and Council of the *Royal Society*, for that diſtinguiſhing Mark of Favour and Honour they were pleaſed to confer upon me at their Grand Meeting on St. *Andrew*'s Day, *Anno* 1750, by preſenting me with the * Gold Medal (annually given on that Day) in Conſideration of this Hiſtory of Animals, which was juſt then concluded: It might be deemed an unpardonable Omiſſion and Neglect, ſhould I forbear on this Occaſion to return my humble Thanks to the Preſident and Council, as well as to the other Members of that Learned and uſeful Body, many of whom have, I know, been inſtrumental in procuring me this Favour and Honour.

I muſt likewiſe take this laſt Opportunity to thank my Friends in general, that have any Ways contributed to this Hiſtory, by furniſhing me with Matter to bring it to a Length, that I at firſt imagined, it could never attain, as well as to thoſe Gentlemen that have promoted the Deſign, by continuing their generous Subſcriptions through the whole Work.

As Sight, and Steadineſs of Hand begin to fail me, I ſhall here beg Leave to inform ſuch Gentlemen who have formerly employed me in Drawing, or any other Way, that I ſhall for the future decline all ſuch Buſineſs, and deſire they would accept of my grateful Thanks for the Encouragement they have formerly given me.

I muſt

* This was the Donation of Sir GODFREY COPLEY, Bart. who gave a Sum of Money to the *Royal Society*, the Intereſt of which he appointed annually to be diſpoſed of by Truſtees by him named, and after their Deceaſe by the Preſident and Council of the *Royal Society* for the Time being, to any Perſon that ſhould make any new Diſcovery in Art or Nature, or perform any other Work that ſhould be thought worthy of that Favour. But the *Society* judging it, of late Years, more Eligible and Honourable to give this annual Donation in form of a Medal, than to pay it in Money, cauſed a Die to be cut, one Side of which has on it the Donor's Name, *&c.* round it, and in the Middle a Device, *viz. Minerva*, with the Symbols of the Sciences at her Feet, holding the Emblem of Nature in her Left-Arm, her Right-Arm being extended with a Wreath of Laurel in her Hand; and on her Shield are the Arms of Sir GODFREY. The Reverſe has on it the Arms, Creſt, Supporters, Motto, *&c.* of the *Royal Society* of *London*. A Copy of this Medal, curiouſly engraved, you will ſee placed under the General Title of this Work.

I Muſt not forget to acknowledge the many kind Offers of Service which have been made me by my Curious and Learned Friends (ſome of which I have accepted) towards compleating this Work, by peruſing the Manuſcript Copies, and giving me their Advice, which I have found to be of great Advantage, tho' none of them have thought proper to make any material Alterations in the deſcriptive Parts of the Work. The moſt conſiderable Help I have received was from Dr. *Mortimer*, Secretary of the *R. S.* whom I conſulted in Relation to the proper Claſſical *Latin* Names, as they are placed together with the *Engliſh* Names I have given in the Catalogues at the Ends of the ſecond and fourth Parts of the Book: There was a more than ordinary Difficulty in this, as the Subjects conſiſted moſtly of Things, which were never before deſcribed, and conſequently no Claſſical *Latin* Names could be found to anſwer many of them; in thoſe Caſes the Doctor took much Pains to conſider, what might be the moſt proper Names for them.

I am ſenſible that in the Courſe of this Work there are many Errors of my own, and others of the Preſs, but I imagine none of them are ſo very material as not to be corrected by every common Reader in the Courſe of their Reading, ſo that I think it not proper to trouble other People or myſelf with a long *Errata*.

## ADDITION to PAGE 128.

I Have had the good Fortune ſince the Publication of the third Part of this Work, to meet with the GREEN GOLDFINCH alive, which differs in ſome Things from the Deſcription I have given it, which inclines me to believe that Mrs. *Cannon*'s Bird was a Hen, and what I have ſince ſeen is a Cock. They differ in the following Particulars: The Bill of this laſt is of a fine Red, and I think rather ſhorter than in that I have figur'd; the Rump, Coverts of the Tail, and the Tail itſelf, are all of a fine deep red Colour; the Belly is of a yellowiſh Green, with ſmall tranſverſe Bars and Spots of White a-croſs it; the Shoulder, or Ridge of the Wing is Green, inclining to Red; in all other Points it agrees with the Bird I have deſcribed in Page 128. This Bird is the Property of the moſt obliging Mrs. *Clayton*, of *Flower*, in *Surry*, who was pleaſed to communicate ſeveral curious living Birds in her Poſſeſſion to me; it was brought to *England* from *Lisbon*, and is, as I am informed, a Native of the *Braſils*.

## SUBSCRIBERS NAMES omitted in the former LISTS.

Benjamin Barlow, *Eſq*;
Mrs. Clayton, *of* Flower, *in the County of* Surry.
William Denn, *Eſq*; *of* Ongar, *in* Eſſex.
Philip Carteret Webb, *Eſq*; *F. R. S.*

A

# NATURAL HISTORY

OF

# BIRDS.

Moſt of which have not been figur'd or deſcrib'd, and others very little known from obſcure or too brief Deſcriptions without Figures, or from Figures very ill deſign'd.

CONTAINING

The Figures of Sixty BIRDS and Two QUADRUPEDES, engrav'd on Fifty-two Copper Plates, after curious Original Drawings from Life, and exactly Colour'd. With full and accurate Deſcriptions.

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*By* GEORGE EDWARDS.

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*Natura ſemper eadem, ſed Artes ſunt variæ.*

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*LONDON:*

Printed for the AUTHOR, at the *College of Phyſicians* in *Warwick-Lane.*

M.DCC.XLIII.

To the HONOURABLE the

# PRESIDENT and FELLOWS

OF THE

*Royal College of* PHYSICIANS, *of* LONDON.

*Honoured* SIRS,

THE juſt Senſe I have of Your great Learning and profound Judgment in all the Sciences, and my own Ignorance in moſt of them, might deter me from Preſenting this Trifle, was I not encouraged by Your great Goodneſs and Willingneſs to cheriſh and give Life to the leaſt Spark of Knowledge You perceive kindling in any one, tho' of inferior Rank; which Benevolence in You removes that Fear, that otherwiſe would forbid my Approach. This Work hath, indeed, receiv'd its very Being from your Smiles; for the favourable Reception my firſt Eſſays in this Way, ſometime ago preſented to the College met with, hath

 encouraged

encouraged me to publiſh this Hiſtory of BIRDS, which would otherwiſe have continued in Obſcurity; ſo that I may eſteem Your Honours, in ſome meaſure, Parents of it; therefore I humbly beg You would pleaſe to favour it with your Patronage, which I ſhall always eſteem its greateſt Merit. I ſhall forbear to enter upon the Excellencies and Virtues of your Honourable Society, ſince the World is, by Experience, thoroughly convinced of Your publick Uſefulneſs and Worth.

But it would be inexcuſable in me, ſhould I ſlip this Opportunity, publickly to acknowledge the many and great Favours I have received from Your Hands, as a Publick Body, ſuch as generous Gratuities for ſlight Services, and many other Privileges and Conveniencies, over and above the Salary of my Office: I have not only received theſe publick Kindneſſes, but innumerable private Favours from the illuſtrious Members of Your honourable Society, who have furniſh'd me with all Things neceſſary to forward me in this Work, and have freely given me their Advice and Inſtructions. For theſe many and great Favours, I cannot conclude without acknowledging, with a grateful Mind, the many Obligations You have laid upon him who is in a particular Manner,

HONOURED SIRS,

*Your moſt Dutiful,*

*and moſt obliged humble Servant,*

GEORGE EDWARDS.

# THE PREFACE.

THE *Wiſdom and Power of God are manifeſt to all Rational Creatures, from a Contemplation of his wonderful Works in the Creation of this World: He hath formed every Beaſt of the Field, Bird of the Air, and Fiſh of the Waters: He hath alſo formed every Tree and Plant; every creeping Inſect was made by Him. All that the Earth, Air, or Waters produce were created by God's Power. Now Man being the only rational Being in this World, it ſeemeth plain by natural Light, that the Dominion of all Creatures was given to him by God; therefore ſince Man's Obligation to God is greater than that of any other Creature, his Acts of Humiliation, Adoration and Gratitude ought to be in ſome degree proportionable to the Favour and Benefits he hath received. Amongſt the many Acts of Gratitude we owe to God, it may be accounted one, to ſtudy and contemplate the Perfections and Beauties of his Works of Creation. Every new Diſcovery muſt neceſſarily raiſe in us a freſh Senſe of the Greatneſs, Wiſdom and Power of God: He hath ſo order'd Things that almoſt every Part of*



*the*

*the Creation is for our Benefit, either to the Support of our Being, the Delight of our Senſes, or the agreeable Exerciſe of the rational Faculty. If there are ſome few poiſonous Animals and Plants fatal to Man, theſe may ſerve to heighten the contrary Bleſſings; ſince we could have no Idea of Benefits, were we inſenſible of their Contraries; and ſeeing God has given us Reaſon by which we are able to chooſe the Good and avoid the Evil, we ſuffer very little from the malignant Parts of the Creation.*

*God hath given to brutal Animals a certain Law whereby to govern themſelves, which is called an Inſtinct, it being an inward implanted Tendency to particular Actions, from which they cannot ſtray. This Inſtinct or inward Force appears to be ſtronger in Brutes than in the human Species, and ſupplies to them the defect of Reaſon. Man hath an Inſtinct alſo, but much weaker than that in other Animals, but to make up that Want God hath given him a glimmering of that heavenly Light, called Reaſon. Now as Man was deſign'd Lord of this lower World, and the Poſſeſſion of every Part thereof was given to him, the Inſtinct of Brutes would not have been ſufficient, nor would Reaſon itſelf have been enough without ſome inward Appetites; for without Inſtinct his Generation would probably have ſoon been at an end; and we ſhould have neglected the Support of our individual Bodies, had we only Reaſon, and not Hunger to tell us, that Eating was neceſſary to Life.*

*Reaſon is our director, when we change our Country from one extreme Climate to another: The* Ruſſian *tho' incloſed in cloſe Houſes firmly ſecur'd againſt the penetration of the cold Air, and inwardly heated with Stoves, when he travels into* Perſia *and* India, *is directed by the ſame Reaſon to ſleep in the open Air, and on the Tops of Houſes, and to uſe Machines to agitate and bring freſh Air about him; and on the contrary the* Ethiopian, *tho' his Lodging be in the open Plains and Deſerts, and he without any Clothing, yet when he is brought to* Europe, *he is glad to ſcreen himſelf in warm Houſes, and warm himſelf by Fires, and cover himſelf with thick Clothing. Reaſon giveth Man this Pre-eminence over brute Beaſts; by it he can make almoſt all Parts of the World habitable to him by Arts and Inventions to ſcreen himſelf from the great Heats in ſome Parts, and defend himſelf from the piercing Colds in other Parts of the World. No brute Animal can thus indifferently inhabit any Part of*

*the*

*the World, becauſe their innate Laws are unchangeable, and accommodated only to ſuch Climates as Nature has placed them in; ſo that I believe there is no Creature whoſe Race is ſpread in all habitable Parts of the World, as is that of the human Species. Each Animal ſeems to have his appointed Climate, out of which, if he be removed to one far different, his Generation ceaſeth or loſeth its firſt Properties; whereas ſuch Creatures as continue where Nature placed them, vary hardly at all from the Species from which they ſprang, preſerving the ſame Magnitude, Form and Colours throughout all Ages; for it ſeemeth as if God had ſet particular marks of Diſtinction on each Species from which they cannot ſtray.*

*From this Reaſon I found the agreement between each different Generation of Animal and Plant, which always continues to bear the Form and Likeneſs of thoſe in which they were firſt incloſed. Indeed ſome domeſtick Animals and Plants differ in ſome ſort from their firſt Parents, which were ſavage. I take theſe Differences not to be very material, and to proceed from the unnatural Food, Habitation, and other Circumſtances that may alter the Plant or Animal in Magnitude or Colour; which is not material, ſeeing theſe Things ſo made domeſtick, if turned again to their native Habitations in a Generation or two caſt off thoſe Accidents attain'd by unnatural Situations, and recover their firſt Forms and Colours ſtamped on them in the firſt Creation of the whole Species.*

*Many who have wrote in former Times on Nature, ſuppoſe that all Things which were at firſt created by God on this Globe, have been ever ſince, by his Providence, continued through an implanted ſeminal Power down to theſe Times, and will continue as long as the Earth endureth; yet ſome great Naturaliſts in theſe Days are quite of a different Opinion, and their Reaſons for theſe Opinions are founded on the great Variety of foſſil Subſtances found daily in many Parts of the World, reſembling Animals and Parts of Animals now in being, as well as Animals and Parts of Animals not to be met with by the moſt laborious Searches of the Curious.*

*From the general face of Things we may ſafely conclude there have been great Revolutions on the Face of this Earth, which in many Places ſeem to have been cauſed by a great Quantity of Water prevailing, and paſſing very ſwiftly over its Surface, breaking up its lower Parts, and rearing*

*rearing them into Mountains, and carrying other Parts which have lain high into the Sea; ſo that in many Places we find buried in high Mountains far Inland, Subſtances which received their firſt Formation in the Sea, and in ſome low Grounds deep buried near the Sea, we find many Things that received their firſt Forms in the Mountains. It is probable ſome of theſe great Revolutions might be ſo wide ſpread at once, as utterly to extinguiſh ſome Animals that were in God's original Creation of this World.*

*If we conſider the beautiful Parts of Nature, ſo far as they charm the Sight by the luſtre and variety of Colours, and the fineneſs of the Texture of Parts, I think many will agree, that the fine Things produced may charm the Eye, as much as the moſt ſtudied and harmonious Compoſitions in Muſick can charm the Ear. But it is common to ſay, that People who have no delight in Muſick, have no Ear: And I think, we may as juſtly ſay of thoſe who are no ways moved to Admiration, when the Beauties of Nature preſent themſelves, that they want Eyes. Whether or not Nature deſign'd the beautiful Forms and Colourings we perceive in ſeveral kinds of Inſects and other Animals, as things to delight and pleaſe the Senſe of thoſe Animals and others of the brute Creation: Or whether they were deſign'd principally for the Delight and Contemplation of Man the Lord of this lower World, is a Queſtion. A Reaſon in my Opinion, why Inſects are not ſenſible of their own Beauty, is the Form of their Eyes, which let in the Light through a kind of Net-work, which muſt diſcover the Objects in a confuſed manner; or if we ſuppoſe each little part a diſtinct Eye, they are ſo ſmall that an Object muſt almoſt touch them, to be diſtinctly perceived in its Parts, and the Quantity taken in at once ſo ſmall, that the intire Form of one Inſect can hardly appear plain to another; theſe Eyes may indeed ſerve them to diſtinguiſh opake Bodies from the clear Air they fly in, and when they approach very near to pick out ſmall Particles lying on Leaves and Fruits which ſupply moſt Inſects with Food.*

*Now ſeeing the Eyes of Man ſeem to be more adapted than thoſe of Inſects to receive the various Forms and Colours of natural Things, I am of Opinion that God principally deſign'd theſe things not only to pleaſe and delight the outward Senſes of Man, but that the Contemplation of them ſhould*

*ſhould point out to the Mind the ſurpriſing Manner of God's Method of working who created all things; and this may ſerve as natural Arguments of his infinite Wiſdom and Power.*

*Mr.* Horſley *in his* Britannia Romana, *making a ſort of Apology for that Work in his Preface, has theſe Words, which will not be amiſs to quote for my preſent Purpoſe.* "I have always looked on it as an In- "ſtance of divine Wiſdom, that it ſhould be ſo order'd that different "Men have ſuch different Taſtes and Inclinations. By this means the "ſeveral Parts of Knowledge are more cultivated: And I think we owe "our Thanks to any one, who will apply himſelf to the Study of any "particular Thing; though it ſeem minute, and may not ſuit our "Taſte or Inclination to purſue it ourſelves. This gives us, at leaſt, "an Opportunity of knowing on eaſier Terms what can be ſaid on that "Subject."

*It is always neceſſary that every Age ſhould labour to diſcover ſomething, and not ſit down content with the Diſcoveries of our Forefathers, for Experience ſhews the Knowledge of our Anceſtors dwindles away, and decays daily; for ſuch is the nature of Time, that it obſcures or deſtroys the Knowledge of paſt Ages by the many waſteful Events which happen in a long courſe of Years, ſuch as Fire, Rapine, Inundations, Loſs of the Liberties of Countries, and many other Things. But more than all theſe, the change of Languages affects our Knowledge; for no Language continues the ſame for many Centuries: Inſcriptions indeed have continued ſome Thouſands of Years, but when the Languages are dead in which they are wrote, the Senſe of them by Ages becomes darker and darker, till at laſt they are utterly obſcure, as we find the moſt antient are, witneſs the Monuments of the antient* Egyptians, *the Ruins of* Perſepolis, *and other mighty Ruins in many Parts of the World: So that we ſee we cannot depend on the Knowledge of the Antients as a perpetual Fund; we muſt, as Times go, gather what we can from them, and add to it as much as we can of our own, that we may keep up the Stock we have by adding ſomething in the room of what muſt inevitably be loſt; for if we ſit down content with what is already known, which is a Knowledge we are ſure is decreaſing every Day, we in a few Ages may know nothing, and be reduced to a ſtate equal to the wild* Americans, *ſince we know that* Europe



*itſelf*

*itſelf hath been well nigh reduced to ſuch a State a few Centuries ago by falling into a ſuperſtitious Lethargy, neglecting all farther Improvements of Knowledge, and deſpiſing Reaſon, Nature and the evidence of Senſe.*

*Every one ought to attain to as high a degree of natural Knowledge as he can, for a deep Knowledge in Nature has detected many falſe Pretenders to Inſpiration, Propheſy, and the like, while the Ignorant in Nature and her Laws have been deluded by the meaneſt and loweſt Pretenders, ſuch as diabolical Poſſeſſions, fantaſtical Apparitions, Dreams, good and bad, Omens, and the like.*

*As Arts have been brought by gradual Steps from one degree of Perfection to another, by joining the Knowledge of paſt Times left us in the Writings of thoſe that are gone before, with the Diſcoveries and Experience of the preſent Times; ſo even the knowledge of Nature itſelf hath been multiply'd by the various degrees of Conception, and different Powers of Penetration that have been given by God through paſt Ages to Mankind, which have been handed down through the Records of Time to us. Without this Knowledge of other Men joined to our own, our Knowledge would be like that of ſavage People who live together in ſmall Tribes or Families, and have nothing but meer mother Wit and pure natural Capacity, chiefly derived from the Senſes, to direct them, they not knowing what any of their Anceſtors ſaid or thought before them for want of Characters to expreſs Words; ſo that each Man's Knowledge is his own, or has little aſſiſtance from others: I do not mean that while we are ſearching into Nature's Works, we ſhould neglect the curious Arts and Inventions of Men; for by being well skill'd in Arts we are enabled the better to make Diſcoveries in Nature. Beſides, a fine Art loſt may never be recover'd, but Nature, tho' at preſent unknown by ſearching, may at one time or other be found, becauſe ſhe always endureth and continueth the ſame. Art and Nature, like two Siſters, ſhould always walk hand in hand, that ſo they may reciprocally aid and aſſiſt each other.*

*He who goes into foreign Parts, in order to improve himſelf in natural Knowledge or other Sciences, ſhould firſt acquire all that may be learned in his own Country, leſt he ſhould expoſe himſelf, as many have done, by going abroad, telling us at their return many ſuch things as were already*

*known,*

*known, or might have been eaſily diſcovered in our own Country. To produce an Inſtance of this, let any one knowing in Birds turn over* Cornelius le Bruyn's *Travels into* Muſcovy, Perſia, *&c. there he will find deſcribed the* Spoon-bill, *call'd in the* Ruſſian *Language* Calpetſe, *Vol.* 1. *P.* 91. *of the* Engliſh *Tranſlation. The* Bald Coot, *call'd in the* Perſian, Paes-jelek, *Vol.* 1. *P.* 182. *The* Pelican, *call'd by the* Ruſſians, Babbe *or* Water-Carrier, *Vol.* 2. *P.* 167. *Now theſe Birds being all very well deſcribed by natural Hiſtorians, they need no farther Deſcriptions; but he did not mean to give us things before deſcribed, but, through Ignorance in that particular Part of natural Hiſtory, ſuppoſed theſe Birds altogether unknown, ſince he has not given them their common* European *Names; it is ſurprizing he ſhould not know the* Spoon-bill, *becauſe thoſe who have deſcribed it make it a Native of* Holland, *and tell the Place where it builds and breeds. It is ſtill more ſtrange he ſhould go to* Iſpahan *to figure and deſcribe the* Bald Coot, *which abounds in every Canal and Dike round about the* Hague *the Place of his Birth: It ſhews a fond Inclination to diſcover the Rarities of foreign Countries, before a Perſon has attained the Knowledge of what is to be known in his native Country: which is to begin where one ſhould end; ſo that all People who go abroad on any Diſcoveries ſhould be qualified as abovementioned, but more particularly all ſhould inform themſelves, as far as may be, at home, in thoſe things they expreſly go to make farther Diſcoveries of. For want of ſuch Qualifications, and through diſhoneſt Principles, Vice and Indolence, many who have been ſent abroad at the Expence of others, have in no ſort anſwered the Expectations of thoſe who ſent them, which hath diſcouraged Gentlemen of Curioſity and Fortune from advancing Money on ſuch fruitleſs Expeditions.*

*Nevertheleſs ſome Men thus ſent, have with great labour and honeſty anſwer'd the Expectations of their Patrons. It would be very proper for all Travellers into foreign Parts, to take notice of what Birds and Beaſts they find, and at what Seaſons of the Year they find them, and at what Times they diſappear, and when they appear again; that ſo we may in time give a tolerable account of the Places to which Birds and Beaſts of Paſſage go that are found with us, and in other Countries only at certain Seaſons of the Year. Many may think perhaps that there are*

*no Beaſts of Paſſage, but I have been informed by a Perſon of Reputation, who now reſides in one of the* Engliſh *Forts in* Hudſon's-Bay, *that the Deer in that Country paſs northward in the beginning of Summer, and return to the South at the approach of Winter, and that they paſs in certain beaten Tracts well known to the* Indians, *as well as the* Engliſh *reſiding there, who lie in wait for them, and kill great Numbers for their Skins. They are ſaid by the Natives to paſs very far North in the Summer, and to return in the Winter far enough Southward to come to a temperate Climate. I have in my Searches after Birds diſcover'd ſome few that are found in* England *at certain Seaſons, to be found alſo in* Bengal; *and ſome found in* Europe, *tho' not in* England, *are found alſo in* Bengal: *Whether they continue there all the Year, or are only Birds of Paſſage, as they are with us, I cannot tell; but it would be worth the Obſervation of any curious* Engliſhman *reſiding in that Country; therefore I ſhall ſet down their Names, viz.*

| | |
|---|---|
| *The* Greater Redſtart, | Merula Saxatilis, *Aldrov.* |
| *The* Witwal, | Icterus, *Plinii*, |
| *The* Wheat-Ear, | Oenanthe *or* Vitiflora, |
| *The* Small-Green-Wren, | Regulus non criſtatus, |
| *The* Houſe-Swallow, | Hirundo domeſtica, |
| *The* Bee-eater, | Merops, |
| *The* Wry-neck, | Iynx *or* Torquilla. |

*Of this Number the* Wheat-Ear, *the* Green Wren, *the* Houſe-Swallow *and* Wry-neck, *are found in* England *in Summer, and all of them in the Southern Parts of* Europe, *where I believe they are Birds of Paſſage alſo. All theſe I have met with in Parcels of Birds ſent from* Bengal; *and if any Perſon of good Obſervation in* India *could diſcover that theſe Birds are abſent there while preſent with us, and preſent there whilſt abſent here, it would anſwer the Queſtion, whither and in what manner do theſe Birds paſs?*

*It is indeed my Opinion, that all thoſe Birds which are ſeen with us only ſome part of the Year, paſs into other Countries when they are out of our ſight. We are certain ſome of them muſt, becauſe they do not breed while they continue with us; theſe are the* Wood-cock, Snipes, Field-fare, Redwing *and ſome others: Theſe I believe, go into northern Countries*

*to*

*to breed. The Summer Birds of Paſſage alſo come from more ſouthern Countries northward to us, and breed here: Seeing then Birds retire from more northern Parts to winter with us, why ſhould not tender Birds who viſit us in Summer and breed here, retire and ſhelter themſelves in ſouthern Countries, where they are ſecure from cold, which they cannot bear, and find ſuch Food as is natural to them. But many would make Sleepers of them, and ſay they retire to holes under Ground, and in hollow Trees, &c. and that they are ſo fat that they cannot fly far at the Times they diſappear, which Fatneſs I take rather for a providential Proviſion, to enable them to take a flight of many Days without being quite exhauſted and ſpent. A farther Reaſon to me, that our Summer Birds who diſappear are not Sleepers, is, that no ſuch ſleeping Birds have at any time been found, and all the reports of theſe things are ſo uncertain, that no ſober Man can at all depend on them: Did they really creep into holes as is reported, it would be certainly known, and not remain, as it does, a very doubtful Matter; for why ſhould they not be daily found ſleeping, as are Dormice, by Wood-men and Country People, ſince many of the ſuppoſed Sleepers are found awake in much greater Numbers. I believe indeed that the Inſtinct of theſe Birds is not ſo abſolutely certain, as to prevent them from being ſometimes ſurpriſed by a very cold wet Autumn: In ſuch a caſe I believe ſome Flocks of* Swallows *have loſt their Paſſage, and have been conſtrain'd through Weakneſs to ſhelter themſelves in holes where they have periſhed.*

*Natural Hiſtory cannot in any degree be perfect without Figures; therefore I think we ſhould promote Drawing, in all ſuch young People who ſeem to have a liking to it; no one need think it an Amuſement beneath his Dignity, ſince our preſent Royal Family and many of the young Nobility have been inſtructed in that Art. The World may perhaps think I ſay this in order to promote my ſelf; becauſe hitherto I have taught young Gentlemen and Ladies to draw; but to take away ſuch Imputation, I purpoſe to decline any thing of that ſort which may hereafter offer. Every one who conſults antient Authors, is very ſenſible of their Deficiencies in the want of Figures; for many things are mention'd by a bare Name without any Deſcription or Figure, and great phyſical Virtues and other Uſes are attributed to ſome of theſe things;*



*but*

*but there being no certain Marks to ſhew what things in Nature were called by thoſe Names, we have now wholly loſt them, or take different things for them, or are in diſpute about them; therefore Authors, Naturaliſts eſpecially, ſhould conſult, firſt of all, the outward Forms of things in order farther to explain them by Deſcriptions and other Marks; and deliver them down to Poſterity, ſo as to free them, ſo far as human Reaſon is capable of, from the Loſſes and Injuries they may ſuſtain from Time. In deſcribing natural Things nothing ought to be omitted, that is any way remarkable, and may fix and eſtabliſh the Character of the thing deſcribed, ſo as plainly to diſtinguiſh it from all other things: This may be done without following the minute Steps of ſome Authors, who have wrote large Books on ſingle Birds or Plants, for long Deſcriptions lead the Mind into Mazes and Confuſion, and tire rather than inſtruct. On the other hand too brief Deſcriptions ſhould be avoided; for very often theſe are found to conſiſt only of ſuch general Forms and Colourings that are common to many things of the ſame Genus, with the thing ſo briefly deſcribed, which makes the Deſcription uncertain, or rather no natural Deſcription at all. If Naturaliſts would obſerve this medium, and ſtudy a plain comprehenſive Language, and well expreſſing the Things treated of, they might gradually, by making the Study both uſeful and pleaſant, bring many into the love of Natural Hiſtory, who now deſpiſe it.*

*I know there are ſome Gentlemen, that put the Terms of mean and little upon ſuch Sciences or Studies that they themſelves have no Taſte for; and others would make them uſeleſs by calling them mere Speculations. Natural Hiſtory has been particularly aſperſed and treated in this manner by the Enemies to all Knowledge, but ſuch as brings with it immediate Profit or ſenſual Pleaſure: But if theſe Gentlemen will look back a little, they will find that Men as great, as wiſe and magnanimous, at leaſt as themſelves, in all Ages, have buſied themſelves in the Diſcoveries and Knowledge of Nature. King* Soloman *is a great Example in this matter, who was himſelf a natural Hiſtorian, and perhaps had penetrated farther into Nature than any one has done ſince.* Alexander the Great *was remarkable for encouraging all the fine Arts, as well natural Hiſtory as other Literature, without which his Memory could not have ſubſiſted till this Time. But to come nearer our own Times,*

Lewis

Lewis XIV. *of* France, *tho' one of the greateſt Princes of the Age he lived in, and engaged in ſeveral Wars for a conſiderable Part of his Life, yet found time to improve his Mind by the Study of the fine Arts, and eſtabliſhed an Academy for the farther Improvement of Arts and new Diſcoveries in Nature: He was ſuch a Lover of the Productions of Nature, that he made Gardens and built magnificent Stoves, &c. for the raiſing and reception of all Exotick Plants, and built at* Verſailles *near his Palace, an elegant and curious Place called the* Managery, *with large Apartments and Conveniencies for the Reception of living Animals from all Parts of the World, and not only rare Pictures and Sculptures of the greateſt Maſters were collected in his Cabinets, but ſeveral extraordinary Productions of Nature.* Auguſtus *the late King of* Poland *was alſo a great Encourager of natural Knowledge, and had gather'd a large Collection of natural Productions from moſt Parts of the World.*

*They who draw after Nature, on account of Natural Hiſtory, ſhould repreſent things juſtly and according to Nature, and not ſtrive to exalt or raiſe her above herſelf; for by ſo doing, inſtead of inſtructing, they will lead the World into Errors; nor can the Works of two Authors on the ſame Subject ever agree. The hiſtorical Painter, eſpecially he that would repreſent the Fictions of the Poets, may take greater Liberties, and ſtudy by all Methods to elevate his Subject by adding the higheſt Strokes of Art, in order to pleaſe the Eye, and raiſe in the Mind Ideas equal to the Hiſtorian or Poet he would repreſent: Yet every one who reads Natural Hiſtory, and ſees Figures and Deſcriptions of things in Nature, ſuppoſes they are, or ought to have been immediately drawn and deſcribed from Nature. But no experienced Man, when he beholds an hiſtorical Piece, ſuppoſes the Figures there drawn, are like to thoſe they are intended to repreſent either in Feature or Perſon, any farther than in general the Hiſtorian or Poet may have told us, that one Man was a graceful Perſon, another a little crooked or deformed, which Accidents a Painter has liberty to carry to what degree of Perfection or Imperfection he can conceive, provided alway he doth not contradict the Letter of his Hiſtorian. But in drawing after Nature a moſt religious and ſcrupulous Strictneſs is to be obſerved, and by this means only we can demonſtrate, that Nature is or is not the ſame through all Times. If Natural*

*Hiſtorians,*

*Hiſtorians, or they who draw for them, would carefully obſerve theſe Rules, ſome of them might perhaps produce Figures that would be deemed perfect by the knowing Naturaliſts of theſe Times, and eſcape their Cenſure; then might they, like the celebrated Statues of the antient* Greeks *and* Romans, *paſs down as Models to future Ages, as things juſtly and truly repreſenting Nature; but theſe things are rather to be wiſhed for than expected.*

*It is time to ſay ſomething, by way of Apology, for the following Deſcriptions of Birds I have been collecting for more than Twenty Years, and have been for a good part of the Time employ'd by many curious Gentlemen in* London *to draw ſuch rare foreign Birds as they were poſſeſs'd of, and never neglected to take Draughts of them with their Permiſſion, for my own Collection; and having ſtored up ſome hundreds, I ſhewed them from time to time to curious Gentlemen who favour'd me with their Viſits, and in looking them over ſeveral of them have told me, that there were many amongſt them that had not been figured or deſcribed by any Author, and that it would be worth my while to publiſh them; but I was backward in reſolving to do it, becauſe I knew not ſo much of many of the Birds, as to know from what Country they came, which is very material in Natural Hiſtory. They anſwer'd, that as I had taken the Draughts from Nature, and that it could be well atteſted, and the like Birds might perhaps never be met with again, it was better to preſerve the Figures without knowing their Countries than not at all. I have not had the Advantage of being in the Countries out of* Europe *where any of the Birds I have deſcribed are found, as ſome preſent Writers of Natural Hiſtory have; but I have taken all the pains in my Power to make my Deſcriptions as perfect as the nature of the thing will admit of. I have been particularly careful never to ſpeak in the Affirmative, but where I was fully ſatisfied I was in the right. The far greater part of theſe Deſcriptions are from Birds never before deſcribed: There are indeed ſome few which have been deſcribed, but not figured, and ſome that have been very ill figured and deſcribed before; but I have not drawn or deſcribed any thing that was done before in any tolerable degree of Perfection; ſo that theſe Draughts and Deſcriptions may be looked on as new. I have not tranſcribed the Deſcriptions out of other Authors without*

*without acknowledging from whence I had them, as a late Publiſher of a great Number of coloured Birds has done; but always choſe to have old Deſcriptions fartheſt from my Mind, when I deſcribed any thing, becauſe I thought Nature herſelf the beſt Director. I have indeed, as I ought, conſulted Men and Books, in order to gain all the Light I could to direct me in theſe Deſcriptions, and to make them as clear and intelligible as might be.*

*I was diſcouraged, upon firſt thinking of this Work, at the great Expence of graving, printing, and other things, which I knew would be a certain Coſt attended with a very uncertain Profit, till my good Friend Mr.* Catesby *put me on etching my Plates myſelf, as he had done in his Works; and not only ſo, but invited me to ſee him work at Etching, and gave me all the neceſſary Hints and Inſtructions to proceed, which Favour I think myſelf obliged publickly to acknowledge. When I had practiſed a little while, I reſolved to do ſuch new and uncommon Birds, as I had in my Poſſeſſion, ſince I ſaved Expences and only employed my Time.*

*In etching Plates which are afterwards to be coloured, I have diſcovered, that they ſhould be done in a manner different from ſuch things that are to continue Black and White; therefore I am willing to publiſh ſuch Remarks on that Head, as may perhaps be of uſe to others that may hereafter publiſh any thing of that kind. He who would make a Print after any coloured Drawing, ſhould make his Lights much lighter than they are in the Drawing, and the Shadows rather darker, which will indeed give your Print a ſomewhat ſhocking degree of Light and Shadow; but when you conſider that by colouring, your Lights will become darker, and your very black Shadows, by being waſhed with Colours, which generally are lighter than Black, will become ſomething lighter; in Prints for colouring it will be convenient to leave pretty broad clean white places that are a little dark in your colour'd Drawing: For Example, if a Part in your Drawing be of Blue or Red, or any fine Colour pretty deep; if you make your Print of ſo deep a Shade in thoſe Parts, the Blackneſs will caſt through the tranſparent Colours which you muſt uſe in waſhing Prints, and render them dead and dirty; and if you lay on too great a body of Colour, it will darken your Figure too much in the*

 *Lights,*

*Lights, and make it flat and heavy. On the contrary, if you leave Lights as broad and as clean as the thing will permit, your Colours laid on such light Parts will appear with more Lustre than with black Strokes under them; and when the Print is washed with a little Judgment, it will lose its too great Proportion of Light and Shadow, and become soft and agreeable, and deceive tolerable Judges so far as to pass for a Water-colour'd Drawing. Prints that are not worked with a direct Design for colouring, cannot so easily be brought to that Beauty; they must be labour'd and painted with body Colours to make them look tolerably.*

*I do not purpose to part with any of the Prints uncolour'd while I live, lest they should be afterwards colour'd by unskilful People, which might be a Blemish to the Work, by being seen and taken for my Colourings. A Copy carefully and exactly colour'd from the original Drawings, will be deposited in the Library of the* College of Physicians, *of* London, *which may serve as a Standard to refer to and compare with, to try the Truth of the Colouring, in case the Plates should outlive me, and any should question the Authority of the Colouring. I had thought when I first set out on this Work to have graved One hundred Plates of new Birds, but found I was under a necessity to leave off at Fifty, not being able to procure any more but such as have been described by many others. Seeing it is now known that I have done these, and am willing to go on, if I can procure any more of curious Gentlemen, I hope such Gentlemen of Taste this way, who have at any time Birds new and curious, will please to give me notice, that I may wait on them to take Drawings, which Favours I shall always gratefully acknowledge. It is now my duty to acknowledge, with all possible Gratitude, the Assistance I have received from many curious Gentlemen, and give my publick Thanks in general for the many and great Favours I have received from these my honourable and worthy Patrons and Friends, who from time to time have given me free Access to their Houses, and intrusted me in their Cabinets of Curiosities, and have oftentimes lent me very valuable and curious Things in order to forward me in my Pursuits: Yet in the course of these Descriptions I for my own Reputation (in order to prove the Being of the Birds here represented) have mentioned the Names in particular of my Patrons,*

*Patrons, Friends, and others, who were the Poſſeſſors of theſe things, that I might have no opportunity to impoſe Falſhood on the World, without being contradicted by living Witneſſes.*

*I have made the Drawings of theſe Birds directly from Nature, and have, for variety's ſake, given them as many different Turns and Attitudes as I could invent: This I choſe the rather to do, becauſe I know great Complaint hath been made, that a late Writer on Birds had given his Birds no variety of Poſture, but that they were direct Profiles ſtanding in the ſame Poſition, which ſameneſs is diſagreeable. I obſerved alſo in his Trees, Stumps, and Grounds, a poorneſs of Invention; therefore to amend that Part in mine, I have taken the Counſel and Aſſiſtance of ſome Painters my particular Friends, in order to make the Work not only as natural and agreeable as I could in the ſubject Matter, but to decorate the Birds with airy Grounds, having ſome little Invention in them: The better to ſet off the whole, I have in a few Plates, where the Birds were very ſmall, added ſome foreign Inſects to fill up the naked Spaces in the Plates; theſe I eſteem no part of the propoſed Work; nevertheleſs I have been equally careful to be exact in them both as to the Drawing and Colouring. Great part of the Birds, deſcribed in this Work, were living when I drew them; others were in Caſes well preſerved and dry, and ſome were kept in Spirits, which is the better way to preſerve them, tho' they cannot be ſo well drawn in Spirits, by reaſon the Forms of the Glaſſes alter the apparent Shapes of the Birds; therefore I took ſuch Birds out of the Spirits.*

*In the following Deſcriptions I had a View, particularly in deſcribing the Colours, to expreſs myſelf in ſuch Terms as the Prints might be tolerably colour'd for the future by any curious obſerving Perſon from the Deſcriptions only; for in that reſpect I have been as careful as I could, always comparing the Colours I mention to ſome well-known thing when I could do it; and where I could not, I have uſed compound Terms, ſuch as yellowiſh Brown, rediſh Brown, dirty Brown, and the like; and to other Colours I have added faint, dark, middling, inclining to this, that, or the other Colour: all which things are very neceſſary in Natural Hiſtory; for the ſimple Terms Red, Blue, Yellow, &c. ſignify a vaſt Number of different Colours.*

*I ſhall*

*I ſhall preſently conclude this Preface, and hope the Reader will excuſe its Length. As I never till very lately had any deſign to appear in Print, I have neglected to ſtudy the Art of writing correctly, and am ſenſible of the many Faults that may be found in this Book; but hope the candid Reader will overlook them, ſince my chief Aim was rather to be underſtood, than to write correctly.*

G. E.

# ADDENDA.

THE following Accounts are taken out of *Voyages*, and relate to the *King of the Vultures*, Page 2 of this Book; and they coming to hand after the Deſcriptions were printed, I have placed them here.

*Navarette* in his Voyages in *Spaniſh*, Page 300, mentions *Rey de les Zopilotes*, tranſlated in *Churchill*'s *Collection of Voyages*, Vol. 1. Page 235, where he ſays, " That at *Acapulco* he ſaw the *King of the Zopilotes*, " which are the ſame we call *Vultures*, it is one of the fineſt Birds " that may be ſeen. I have often heard it prais'd, and, as I thought, " they over-did it; but when I ſaw the Creature, I thought the De- " ſcription far ſhort of it."

*Navarette* in another Place of the above Tranſlation, Page 46. ſpeaks thus: " But the gayeſt and fineſt Bird I have ſeen, is the *King of the* " *Copilotes*, which I ſaw ſeveral times in the Port of *Acapulco*, and never " had enough of looking at him, ſtill more and more admiring his " Beauty, Statelineſs and Grace." This *Spaniſh* Author has uſed *z* and *c* indifferently in the beginning of the Name, they ſounding equally and meaning the ſame Bird.

Sir *Hans Sloane* favour'd me with theſe Remarks, and we think, that they can relate to no other Bird but the *King of the Vultures* deſcribed in Page 2. What is now mentioned may ſerve pretty certainly to fix his native Place, which before we did not know.

*The*

...white tailed Eagle from Hudsons Bay Published September 1741 by Edwards

# *The* WHITE TAILED EAGLE.

THIS Bird not agreeing, in all Reſpects, with any of the Eagle-kind hitherto deſcribed, and coming from a Part of the World we know but little of, I have given it a Place here. It is of the common Size of *Eagles*, that is about the bigneſs of a *Cock-Turkey*. For Shape, it is flat-crown'd, ſhort-neck'd, full-breaſted, and brawny-thigh'd, having very long and broad Wings, in Proportion to the Body. The Bill is of a bluiſh, Horn-colour; the upper Mandible arch'd, and hanging over the lower, about an Inch, having an Angle or Tooth on each Side: The lower Mandible is ſhorter than the Upper, and received into it; the upper Mandible is covered about a third of its Length, from the Head, with a yellow Skin, called the *Cera*, from its reſembling Wax, in which the Noſtrils are ſituate: This yellow Skin reaches on both Sides, quite round the Corners of the Mouth. The Iris of the Eye is of a Hazel-colour; the Pupil, black, as it is in all Birds I have yet ſeen: Wherefore this Obſervation need not be repeated in the Sequel of this Work. Between the Bill and the Eyes, are Spaces of bare Skin, of a dirty Colour, thinly ſet with ſmall, black Hairs: The Head and Neck are covered with narrow, brown Feathers, ending in ſharp Points, like thoſe on the Necks of *Cocks*; but not ſo long in Proportion: The whole Body is cover'd with dusky, brown Feathers, darker on the Back, and lighter on the under Side. The Breaſt is ſpotted with white, triangular Spots, having the ſharpeſt Angles pointing upwards: Theſe Spots are in the middle of each Feather. The covert Feathers of the Wings are of the Colour of the Body; the Quills, or Flag-feathers of the Wings, are black: A few of the Quills, and firſt Row of Coverts, next the Back, are variegated with tranſverſe Lines, of a darker and lighter Colour. The Tail, which is of equal Length with the Wings, when cloſed, is white, both upper and under Surface, except the Tips of the Feathers, which are black or dark brown; and the covert Feathers under the Tail, are of a rediſh brown, or bay Colour; the Thighs are covered with dark, brown Feathers, of a very looſe Texture, through which a white Down appears in ſome Places; the Legs are covered quite down to the Feet, with ſoft Feathers of a rediſh, brown Colour. It hath four Toes on each Foot, very thick and ſtrong, covered with Scales of a yellow Colour, ſtanding three forward, and one backward, after the uſual Manner, armed with very ſtrong Talons or Claws, of a black Colour, bending almoſt into ſemi-circular Figures, ending in very ſharp Points.

This *Eagle* is a Native of *Hudſon's-Bay*, in the northern Part of *America*, from whence it was brought by a Gentleman, employ'd in the *Hudſon's-Bay* Company's Service, and by him preſented to my very good Friend, Dr. *R. M. Maſſey*, who obliged me with a Sight of it. He kept it many Years at his Houſe at *Stepney*, near *London*, where I made the Drawing, from which this Print was taken.

# *The* KING *of the* VULTURES.

THIS Bird is about the Bigneſs of a *Hen-Turkey*. I believe it is ſomething leſs than the greater Sort of *Vultures*; nor has it ſuch large Wings in Proportion. The Bill is pretty thick and ſtrong, ſtraight for a little way, then bends into a Hook, and over-hangs the lower Mandible; it is red at the Point, and black in the middle Part; the Baſe of the Bill, both upper and lower Mandibles, are cover'd with a Skin of an orange Colour, broad, and pointing to the Crown of the Head, on each Side above, in which Spaces are placed the Noſtrils, of an oblong Shape: Between the Noſtrils is a looſe flap of Skin, ſcolloped, which falls indifferently on either Side of the Bill, when the Bird moves its Head. The Iris of the Eye is of a bright, pearly Whiteneſs; round the Eye, is an indifferent broad ſpace of Scarlet Skin; the Head and Neck are cover'd with bare Skin; the Crown of a dirty, Fleſh-colour, toward the Bill, and Scarlet in the hinder Part, behind which is a little Tuft of black Hairs: From this Tuft proceeds, on each Side, and parts the Head from the Neck, a ſort of Stay of wrinkled Skin, of a browniſh Colour, with a little Blue and Red in its hinder Part: The Sides of the Head are of a black or dirty Colour, with Spots of browniſh Purple behind the Angles of the Mouth; the Sides of the Neck are red, which gradually becomes yellow in its fore Part; there runs a dirty yellow Liſt down the hind Part of the Neck; and at the bottom of the Neck, a Ruff of looſe, ſoft, aſh-colour'd Feathers, quite round, in which, by Contraction, it can hide its whole Neck and Sides of the Head; the Breaſt, Belly, Thighs, and covert Feathers under the Tail are White, or a little inclining to Cream-colour; the back and upper Part of the Wings is of a light, rediſh brown, inclining to Buff-colour; the Rump and upper covert Feathers of the Tail are White; the Quill-feathers of the Wings, black; ſome of the middle-moſt Quills have their Shafts edged with white; the Row of Coverts, next above the Quills, is black, with light, brown Edges; the Tail is wholly black; tho' Mr. *Albin* makes it black only at the End; the Legs and Feet are of a dirty, white Colour; the forward Toes are joined a little way by a Membrane; the Claws are black, not ſo great nor crooked as in Eagles.

This Bird I drew at Sir *Hans Sloane*'s, where it lived ſome Years. I have ſeen three or four of them; but could diſcover no ſuch Craw of bare Skin, as *Albin* has figured. The People who made a Shew of this Bird in *London*, told me it was brought from the *Eaſt Indies*; tho' I believe it rather to come from the *Weſt*. I have ſeen an old *Dutch* Print of this Bird, very incorrect, intitled, *Rex Warwouwarum, ex India Occidentali*. Mr. *Perry*, a great Dealer in foreign Birds and Beaſts, has aſſured me theſe Birds are brought only from *America*. *Albin* ſuppoſes it to be like the *Braſilian Vulture*, called, *Urubu*, *Willoughby*, *p.* 68. tho' it differs widely from that which is no other than the *Turkey Buzard*, deſcribed in *Catesby*'s Hiſtory of *Carolina*. Had Mr. *Albin* been tolerably correct in his Figure of this Bird, I ſhould not have publiſhed a ſecond Draught.

*The King of the Vultures.*

Edwards
from Hudsons bay

## *The* SPOTTED HAWK *or* FALCON.

THIS Bird is of the Bigneſs of a common *Crow*, as near as I could judge, and well ſhaped; the Head being pretty ſmall and ſharp; the Neck, ſhort; the upper Part of the Body pretty round, and falls tapering to a Narrowneſs downward; the Train pretty long, and the Wings reaching almoſt to the End thereof; the Thighs, muſcular and ſtrong; the Legs of middling Length, the Toes connected by a Membrane a little way; the Bill is hooked, and bent downward, having an Angle in the upper Mandible, into which the lower or ſhorter is received: The Baſe of the upper Mandible is covered with a Skin, in which are placed the Noſtrils. The Bill is of a Lead-colour, the Cera of a greeniſh Yellow; the Skin at the Corners of the Mouth of a rediſh Yellow; the Iris of the Eye is of a dark Colour; round the Eye is a bare Space of Lead-colour'd Skin; the Top of the Head, Neck, Back, and upper Side of the Wings, are of a middling brown Colour; the under Side from the Bill to the Tail, is white, ſpotted in the Throat with little daſhes, of a dark Colour, tending downward, which gradually change their Shape into the Form of Creſcents, finer on the Breaſt, more groſs on the Belly: The Thighs are ſpotted with ſmaller Spots, which may be better conceived by the Figure than deſcribed in Words: The Quills, and the Row of Feathers immediately above them, are painted with tranſverſe Lines of black or dusky; the upper Part of the Ridge of the Wing which cover the Breaſt is white; the covert Feathers within-ſide of the Wings are dusky, ſpotted with round Spots of white; from the corners of the Mouth under the Eyes, on each Side, is drawn a broad, black Mark, which tends downward as far as the beginning of the Neck: The Rump and upper Side of the Tail is of a dark Aſh-colour, with tranſverſe Lines of Black: The under Side of the Tail and Quill-feathers are of a lighter Aſh-colour, and the Bars that croſs them, fainter than in the upper; the Legs and Feet of a bright Yellow, covered with a ſcaley Skin; the Toes are armed with ſtrong, ſharp-pointed, black Claws, pretty much bent. I ſhall not, in the Courſe of this Work, trouble the Reader with the Number and Situation of the Toes, the Figures plainly expreſſing them; yet I ſhall deſcribe all ſuch as have not the uſual Number, or whoſe Toes ſtand not in the ordinary Poſition.

This Bird was brought from *Hudſon's-Bay*, and preſented to Dr. *Maſſey* at *Stepney*, where it lived ſome ſhort Time. This Draught was taken while the Bird was alive.

## *The* BLACK HAWK *or* FALCON.

THIS *Falcon* or *Hawk* (for I take it, that theſe two Names ſhould import the ſame thing, tho' it is uſual to give the Name of *Falcon* to thoſe of the greater Kind, and ſuch only as are trained for Sport, the leſſer Sort being generally call'd *Hawks*) is of the ſame Magnitude with that immediately foregoing, and in all Reſpects ſhaped like it, excepting that it is a little bigger-headed in proportion to the Body: The Bill is of a dark Lead-colour, a little inclining to Fleſh-colour, the Skin covering it of the ſame Colour, but a little more inclining to Yellow; the Eye is of a dark Colour, with a bare Skin of a light Lead-colour round it, the Eyebrows overhang the Eyes, and are of a red Colour; the upper Side of the Head, Neck, Back, Wings and Tail, are of a black or very dark, dusky Colour: The Tips of the covert Feathers of the Wings and Tail are a little ruſſet or rediſh; it is alſo a little rediſh in the hinder Part of the Neck: The Ridge of the Wing in the upper Part is white; the Quills within-ſide, are marked with tranſverſe Bars of dusky and Clay-colour, as is the under Side of the Tail; the inner Coverts of the Wings are black, with round and irregular white Spots; the whole under Side is of a dirty Clay-colour, with black Spots at the Ends of the Feathers, in the Form expreſſed in the Figure. It hath black Marks from the Corners of the Mouth on each Side, extended backward in the form of Whiskers; round theſe black Marks is a ſmall Mixture of dusky White; the Legs and Feet are of a dirty, greeniſh Lead-colour, but inclining more to Yellow, where the Legs and Feet join; the Soles of the Feet rediſh, the Claws black.

This Bird is a Native of *Hudſon's-Bay*: It pitched on a Ship belonging to the *Hudſon's-Bay* Company in *Auguſt* 1739, as the Ship was returning Home, after they had got a pretty Way through the Straits to Sea, and lived in *London* all the hard Winter, 1739. I was favour'd with a Sight of this Bird by *Taylor White*, Eſq; who gave me Liberty to draw it. Whether this and the foregoing be Male and Female, I leave to the Judgment of thoſe who underſtand Natural Hiſtory.

*The*

Plate Dead Published according to Act of Parliament May 1. 1742 George Edwards

## *The* BLACK PARROT *from* Madagaſcar.

THIS Bird is about the Bigneſs of the Aſh-colour'd *Parrot* with a red Tail, or a *Tame Pigeon.* The Bill is ſhort and thick at the Baſis, bending downward as an Arch, the lower Mandible bending in the ſame manner upwards; the upper Mandible over-hangs the lower a little, but much leſs than I have obſerved it in ſome other *Parrots*: The Baſis of the upper Mandible is covered with a bare Skin, in which are ſituate the Noſtrils, pretty high and near each other; both the Bill and the Skin that covers it, were white, or light, yellowiſh, Fleſh-colour; the Eyes had dark Irides, and a Space of bare white Skin round them: The Head and whole Body, both upper and under Side, is of a black or very dark, dirty, bluiſh Colour, like the Colour of *Pigeons*, which we call *Black Pigeons*, not like the Black of *Crows*: The upper Side of the Wings is lighter, being only of a dark, Aſh-colour; amongſt the Quill-feathers are intermixed three or four white Feathers in each Wing; the Feathers of the Wings are pretty long; the Tail is very long, for one whoſe Tail-feathers are of equal Length as this is, they having generally very ſhort Tails; that kind of *Parrots*, whoſe Tail-feathers are of unequal Lengths, are as remarkable for very long Tails; the Legs are very ſhort, and the Toes ſituate two backward and two forward, as in all the *Parrot*-kind; they are cover'd with a rough, ſcaley Skin, of a dirty Fleſh-colour; the Claws are ſtrong, crooked and black.

This Bird was firſt Sir *Charles Wager*'s, and was preſented by him to his Grace the Duke of *Richmond*, who employ'd me to make a Draught of it for him, and permitted me to take another for myſelf. It was a very gentle Bird, always chooſing to be on the Hand, and when taken on the Hand, it would often repeat the Act of Treading, which makes me think it was a Cock-Bird. I believe it hath not yet been deſcribed.

## *The ſmalleſt* GREEN *and* RED INDIAN PAROQUET.

IN this Plate, which was wrought from Nature, and not from a Drawing, the Bird is repreſented of its proper Size. It is leſs than the ſmall red-headed *Paroquet*, commonly brought into *England*, which is pretty well figur'd and deſcrib'd by *Albin* in his Hiſtory of Birds, *Vol.* 3. *Page* 15. tho' his Drawing is ſomething too ſmall, ſeeing the Bird is a little bigger than what I have here repreſented, which is the leaſt of the *Parrot*-kind I ever met with; the Bill is ſhaped like thoſe in the greater Sort of *Parrots*, of a bright Orange-colour. I could perceive no Skin covering the Baſis of the Bill; the Noſtrils were near together in the upper Part of the Bill, very near the Feathers of the Forehead; the Eyes are ſurrounded with a narrow Space of Skin, of a light Fleſh-colour; the Top of the Head is Red, or of the Colour of a *Sevil* Orange, which in the hinder Part of the Head gradually becomes Green, uniting itſelf with the Colour of the Back; the under Side of the Bird, middle of the Back, Wings, and Tail, are of a fine Green-colour, lighter on the Throat, Breaſt, Belly, and Thighs, and darker on the Back Coverts of the Wing and Tail, darkeſt of all in the greater Wing-feathers; the lower Half of the Back and Rump, quite to the Tail, is covered with the ſame bright Red or Orange-colour with the Head, being intermixed with the Green, and loſing itſelf in the middle of the Back; the Legs, Feet, and Claws, are of a Fleſh-colour, the Toes ſtanding as in other *Parrots*; the inſide of the Quills, and the under-ſide of the Tail are Blue a very little inclining to Green.

This Bird was brought from *Holland*, in Spirits, by Dr. *Cromwell Mortimer*, Secretary to the *Royal Society*, who bought it there with other Things brought from ſome *Dutch* Settlement in the *Eaſt Indies*: He was pleaſed to lend it me, that I might draw it. This Bird was put in camphorated Spirits, and appeared of a brown Colour whilſt in the Spirits, tho' the Glaſs was white Flint, and the Spirits clear; and when taken out, waſhed and dried, it became of the Colours above deſcribed. I believe no Author hath yet taken notice of this Bird.

# *The* TOURACO.

THIS Bird is about the Bigneſs of a *Magpye* or *Jay*; the Make of its Body is rather long than round; the Head of a moderate Size; the Neck of a middling Length; the Legs rather ſhort than long; the Tail pretty long: It is a very elegant Bird, both for Shape and Colour; it is very active, flurting up its Tail, and raiſing its Creſt; it ſwells its Throat, and utters a hoarſe and diſagreeable Sound; the Bill is ſhort and compreſſed Side-ways; the upper Mandible a little arched, but not over-hanging the lower; the under Side of the lower Mandible has a ſmall Angle, as in the Bills of *Gulls*; the upper and lower Chaps are of a dirty Red or Brick Colour: I know not any Bird that has a Bill like this. The Eye is of a dark Hazel-colour, encompaſſed with a knotty Skin of a bright Scarlet-colour; from the Corner of the Mouth to the Eye, is a broad black Line, which grows narrower, and extends itſelf under and beyond the Eye; under this is a white Line, which extends a little farther back than the black Line, but doth not come forward ſo near the Bill; from the Corner of the Mouth is extended another white Line, which paſſes above the Eye, but not ſo far back as that beneath; the Head, Neck, Breaſt, and leſſer Coverts of the Wings, are of a fine dark, Green-colour; on its Head it hath a Creſt, which it raiſeth at Pleaſure; the very Tips of the Feathers on the Creſt are Red; the Thighs, lower Belly, and Coverts under the Tail, are dusky or black; the Back, Wings, and Tail, are of a fine bluiſh Purple-colour; part of the greater Wing-feathers or Quills, next the Belly, are of a fine Crimſon-colour, well expreſſed by pure Carmine; their Tips and Borders of the outer Webs are black; the Legs, Feet, and Claws, Aſh-colour; the Toes are ſituate as in *Woodpeckers*, *Parrots*, and *Cuckows*: What Genus of Birds to range this with, I cannot poſitively ſay; it climes not as *Parrots* do, nor doth it agree with them in any reſpect, except in the Poſition of the Toes; nor is its Bill any thing like a *Woodpecker's*, ſo that I think it neareſt the *Cuckow*-kind. *Albin* has figur'd this Bird, and calls it the *Crown Bird* from *Mexico*; tho' theſe Birds are indeed *Africans*, brought from *Guinea*, by the Way of the *Weſt Indies*, to us; he hath not ſhaped his Bill right, nor deſcribed well the Marks about the Eye; he mentions White in the Wings, which I could not diſcover, tho' I have drawn after two different Birds of this Kind.

This Bird is now living at Colonel *Louther's* Houſe in St. *James's* Park, where I have been permitted to make Drawings of it for ſeveral Perſons of Diſtinction. The Texture of this Bird's Feathers are ſo fine, that no diſtinct Form of Feathers can be diſcovered, except in the Wings and Tail. See Mr. *Albin's* Figure, *Vol.* 2, *Page* 18. of his *Natural Hiſtory of Birds*. His Bird was either a great deal leſs than mine, or one of us muſt be pretty much miſtaken in the Size, ſince he makes it of the Size of the *Miſſel* Bird, which is not above half the Bigneſs of a *Jay* or *Magpye*, to which I have likened it for Size.

## *The* GREAT KING-FISHER *from the River* Gambia.

FOR Bigneſs, this Bird equals, if not exceeds, the *Miſſel* Bird or *Greater Thruſh*; it is great-headed, ſhort-necked, the Body neither over-long or round, the Tail is long, the Wings pretty long, the Legs very ſhort; the Bill is long and ſtraight, pretty thick towards the Head, ending in a ſharp Point, of a bright Scarlet-colour; the upper Mandible is channelled on each Side, in which Channels are placed the Noſtrils, pretty near the Head; the Angles or Corners of the Mouth are deep cut, and fall directly under the Eyes; under each Eye is a narrow Border of white Feathers; the Head, Neck, whole under Side, and part of the Back, are cover'd with dirty Orange-colour'd Feathers; the Chin and Breaſt lighter than the Back; in the Middle of the Breaſt, ſome of the Tips of the Feathers are White; the Wings are Purple, in the upper Part the greater Feathers being Blue, yet the foremoſt of the prime Quills are Black; tho' the upper Part of the Wing be moſtly Purple, yet there is a narrow Space of Blue runs round the Purple; the Ridge of the Wing is White; the lower Part of the Back and Rump is of a Blue-Green, changeable Colour; the Wing-feathers, which border on the Back, partake of the ſame changeable Colour; the Tail is of a fine Blue-colour, yet it in ſome Lights has a greeniſh Caſt; the Legs and Feet are of a Red-colour, with black Claws; the middle and outer Toe joined together, as in our *King-fiſher*. This Bird was preſerv'd in the Collection of Mr. *Peter Colinſon*, who on all Occaſions has been my Friend, and helped me to many curious and uncommon Birds: He told me this Bird came from the River *Gambia*.

*Albin* has publiſhed a Bird ſomething like this, which he calls the *Large King-fiſher* from *Bengal*; but there is ſo much Difference, that they muſt be two different Species: I have ſeen both the Birds; *Albin*'s is in Mr. *Dandridge*'s Collection in *Moorfields*, which has convinced me they are ſpecifically different, more than if I had ſeen only Drawings of theſe two Birds. See *Albin*'s Figure and Deſcription, *Vol.* 3. *p.* 27. of his *Hiſtory of Birds*.

*The*

## *The* BLACK *and* WHITE KING-FISHER.

THIS Bird is of the Bigneſs of the *Song Thruſh*, the Figure is of the natural Size; it hath a long ſtraight Bill, flat Crown, long Head, and ſhort Neck; the Head, I think, not ſo big in proportion to the Body, as in ſome others of this Genus; it hath pretty long Wings, and a long Tail; all of the *Kings-fiſher*-kind are ſhort-leg'd; the Bill is long and pretty thick at the Baſe, ending in a ſharp Point, of a black Colour, having a Groove or Channel on each Side the upper Mandible, in which the Noſtrils are placed near the Baſe; the Eyes are placed juſt over the Corners of the Mouth; the Crown of the Head and hinder Part of the Neck is black; from the Corners of the Mouth, under the Eyes, is a broad black Line, which falls into the ſame Colour behind the Neck; from the Noſtrils are drawn white Lines above the Eyes, and continued the whole Length of the Head; the whole under Sides, from Bill to Tail, is of a dirty, yellowiſh White, except a little Bar of black Spots that croſſes the Middle of the Breaſt; the whole Back is black, the Feathers having grey Tips; the Ridge of the Wing is White; all the Covert-feathers party-colour'd of Black and White; the baſtard Wing Black; the firſt or largeſt Quill-feathers are white at their Bottoms, then black, having the very Tips white; the middle Quills have white Spots in their outer Webs, and white Tips; the remaining Quills next the Back, are black with white Tips; the Tail-feathers are white toward their Bottoms, with a Row of tranſverſe black Spots; toward the Tips is a Bar of Black of an Inch broad, the Tips beyond the Bar being White; the Legs and Feet are of a dirty brown Colour, ſhap'd as in all others of this Kind. Mr. *Peter Colinſon* lent me this Bird to draw; he received it with others from *Gamron* in *Perſia*.

This Bird was preſerv'd in Spirits, with many others, in a Glaſs to bring to *England*; the white Part appeared very dirty and yellow, which, I believe, was owing only to its being ſtained with the foul Spirits; for I have obſerv'd ſuch Changes in Feathers which I knew otherwiſe to be purely White.

*N. B.* If any one would draw a Bird preſerv'd in Spirits, let him take it out, waſh it pretty well in warm Water, and rinſe it in a good Quantity of cold, and let it dry gradually, and he will reſtore the true Colour of the Feathers, as far as can be; for ſome Feathers in the Glaſſes of Spirits, I have obſerved to appear of Colours very contrary to the true Colour they are of before they were put in.

## *The* SWALLOW-TAIL'D KING-FISHER.

THIS Plate repreſents the Bird in its natural Size, which is nearly that of the *Engliſh King-fiſher*, and it agrees alſo with ours in Shape, except the Wing being a little longer, and the Tail much longer, without regard to the two longeſt Feathers; the Bill is long, ſtraight, and ſharp-pointed, black of Colour, channeled on each Side in the upper Mandible, in which Channels are placed, the Noſtrils pretty near the Head; the Corners of the Mouth fall deep into the Head, and the Eyes are placed juſt over them; the Head is of a dirty brown Colour, brighter towards the Bill, darker in the hinder Part; under the Bill is a pretty large white Spot an Inch broad, in the middle Part, but growing narrower on each Side toward the Neck; the whole Body is of a dirty Black, having a gloſs of Blue, ſomething lighter on the Breaſt, and darker on the Back; the Wings are of a fine, dark, ſhining Green, tho' lighter in the Covert-feathers than in the Quills; a ſingle white Feather appear'd among the Covert-feathers of the Wing; the Tail had two long Feathers more than double the Length of the other Feathers; the upper Side of a dark gloſſy Green, on the under Side dusky, ſome of the ſhorter Feathers having white Tips; the Legs and Feet are Black, and made as in other *King-fiſhers*. This Bird, tho' of a dull Colour, hath all over it, when expoſed to the Sun, a ſhining Luſtre like a Mixture of Gold Threads with the Feathers, ſuch as we ſee in moſt ſorts of *Huming Birds*; it is more remarkably bright on the Covert-feathers of the Wings than in any other Part.

This Bird is in his Grace the Duke of *Richmond*'s Collection; it was incloſed and paſted up in Glaſs, ſo that I could not handle it, nor could I certainly diſcover whether the two long Feathers in the Tail were the middle Feathers or the outer Feathers; tho' I think they are the middle Feathers. The Bird we call *Merops* in *Europe*, differs from the *King-fiſher*, only in that it hath the Bill a little bent downward, and the two middle Feathers of the Tail being longer than the reſt; the Bird above deſcribed, hath only one of theſe Marks of difference: It was brought from *Surinam* in *South America*, by the way of *Holland*. I cannot find that this Bird has been deſcribed or taken notice of by any Author.

published september 1742 G Edwards

## *The little* INDIAN KING-FISHERS.

THESE Birds ſo nearly reſemble the *King-fiſher* we have in *England*, that the Deſcription of the one will almoſt anſwer for the other, except in the Bigneſs, theſe being not half ſo big as ours in *England*; the Plate ſhews them in their natural Bigneſs, there being ſome ſmall difference between theſe two Birds, it is like they may be Cock and Hen; the upper Bird hath a yellow Bill, inclining to Orange; the whole under Side is of an Orange-colour; the Top of the Head, Neck, Back, Rump, and Covert-feathers of the Wings are Blue, the Points of the Feathers being very light and bright; at the Baſe of the upper Mandible of the Bill, on each Side, is an Orange-colour'd Spot; behind each Ear likewiſe is a little Tuft of Orange-colour'd Feathers, which ſeem to ſtand a little way out; the Feathers of the Tail, and all the Quills of the Wing, are of a dirty, blackiſh Brown; the Legs and Feet are made as in other *King-fiſhers*, of a dirty Orange-colour.

The lower Bird hath a black Bill, darker towards the Point; the lower Chap for a little Space, next the Head, is Fleſh-colour; the Throat is white; the Breaſt, Belly, and whole under Side, is Orange-colour, tho' the Sides of the Belly are a little intermixed with Green; from the Noſtrils, through the Eyes, are drawn on each Side, Lines of Orange-colour, which reaches down the Sides of the Neck; below theſe, on each Side from the Angles of the Mouth, are drawn Lines of Blue-green; the upper Side, Head, Neck, Back, Wings, and Tail, are cover'd with Blue-green Feathers; the Top of the Head and the Mark on the Cheek, has tranſverſe Lines of a darker Blue; the Tips of the Coverts of the Wings are lighter than the other Part of the Feathers; the Legs and Feet are of a dirty Red; the upper Bird differs from our *King-fiſher*, in that it hath a yellow Bill, which in ours is black or dusky, and that this hath dirty brown Quill and Tail-feathers; ours are ſo far edged with Green, as to appear Green when the Feathers are cloſed. The lower Bird differs from ours, in not having very bright, blue Feathers on its Back and Rump, which in ours are remarkable for their bright Luſtre: There came with one of theſe Birds from *India* a *King-fiſher*, altogether like ours in *England*, both for Bigneſs, Shape, and Colour. Mr. *Peter Colinſon* obliged me with the upper Bird, and Mr. *Dandridge* with the lower. They came from *Bengal* in the *Eaſt Indies*.

# *The* ARABIAN BUSTARD.

THIS Bird is about the Bigneſs of a *Turkey*, it is longer leg'd and neck'd, and ſlenderer-body'd than the common *Buſtard*: It hath a Bill longer than is common to the Poultry-kind, of which this is a Species: From the Point of the Bill to the Angles of the Mouth is three Inches and a Half; the Bill is of a light Horn-colour, a little darker at the Point; the Noſtrils are long, and placed near the Forehead; the Eyes are of a dark Colour; the Fore-part of the Head is white; above the Eye is a Line of black, ending in a Point toward the Forehead backward; it increaſes in Breadth, and forms a ſort of black Creſt, from which Creſt proceeds a ſhort black Line, and reaches almoſt to the hinder Part of the Eye; the Neck, forward, is Aſh-colour'd, with ſmall tranſverſe Lines of a darker Colour; the hinder Part of the Neck and Back are of a brown Colour, with fine tranſverſe blackiſh Lines; the Coverts of the Wings of the ſame Colour with the Back, the Tips of the Feathers being white, form Spots like Half-moons; the Ridge of the Wing in the upper Part is White, from whence proceeds a broad white Bar, that ſeparates the Covert from the Quill-feathers; this Bar is ſprinkled with ſmall black Spots, few or none in the upper Part, thickly ſtrewed in the lower; the baſtard Wing is black, the Feathers having white Tips; the foremoſt of the prime Quills are black, the middlemoſt are ſpotted black and white, being part of the above-mentioned Bar, drawn obliquely down the Wing; the inner Quills, next the Back, are of the ſame Colour with it; the Breaſt, Belly, Thighs, and whole under Side, are purely White; the Tail on the upper Side, is colour'd like the Back, tho' the outer Webs of the outſide Feathers are partly White, the under Side of the Tail hath a Bar of Black acroſs it, near the Tips of the Feathers; the Legs are pretty long; it has only three Toes, which are very ſhort, all ſtanding forward; the Legs are bare of Feathers for ſome Space above the Knees; both Legs and Feet are cover'd with a ſcaley Skin of a dirty white or light browniſh Colour; the Claws of the ſame Colour.

This Bird was kept alive many Years by my honoured Patron Sir *Hans Sloane*, Bart. at his Houſe in *London*, whoſe Goodneſs always gave me free Leave to draw any curious Thing he had in his Poſſeſſion. This Bird was brought from *Mocha* in *Arabia Felix*, and preſented to Sir *Hans Sloane*, by *Charles Dubois*, Eſq; Treaſurer to the *India* Company. It hath not yet been deſcrib'd by any Author that I know of.

*The*

the Arabian Bustard

The Brasilian Jacupema of Marggrave

## *The* QUAN *or* GUAN, *ſo called in the* Weſt Indies.

THIS Bird is a little bigger than a common *Hen*, near the Bigneſs of the larger Kind of Poultry; for Shape of Body, it pretty nearly reſembles a *Turkey*, to which I take it to be near of Kin; the Bill ſtraight, longer than a *Hen*'s Bill, bending down a little at the Point, of a black Colour; the Noſtrils placed pretty near the Head; the Sides of the Head are of a Blue-purple-colour'd Skin, bare of Feathers; in the middle of theſe bare Spaces are placed the Eyes, whoſe Irides are of a dark, dirty Orange-colour; under the Chin, and a little way down the Neck, there hangs a looſe Skin, of a fine red Colour, thinly ſet with black Hairs; the Top of the Head is cover'd with black Feathers, which it can erect into a Creſt; ſome have little or no Appearance of a Creſt, I ſuppoſe they are Hens; the whole Body, downward from the Head, is cover'd with black Feathers, or very dark, ruſty Brown; the fore-part of the Neck, Breaſt, and Belly, have white Spots and Daſhes tending downward, intermixed with the dark Colour; the Coverts of the Wings have ſomething of a green and purple Gloſs, the Quills more inclining to Purple; the Back and Rump reflect a Copper-colour'd Gloſs; but all theſe Gloſſes change to different Colours in different Poſitions of Light; yet in a bad Light, the Bird ſeems to be only of a ruſty Black, having no Luſtre at all; the Thighs and lower Belly are of a ruſty Black, having no Gloſs; the Tail is pretty long, ſhaped like a *Turkey*'s Tail, of a dull Black; the Legs and Feet are of a bright Red; it hath four Toes ſtanding after the uſual manner: I could ſee no Spurs it had; the three forward Toes are join'd together a little way by a Membrane; the Claws are black.

I ſaw one of theſe Birds at Captain *Chandler*'s at *Stepney*, who brought it with him from ſome one of the Sugar Iſlands in the *Weſt Indies*, I have forgot directly which; but I ſuppoſe it may be found in moſt of them. The *Braſilian Jacupema* of *Margrave*, I believe, is the ſame with this Bird, tho' his Deſcription differs ſomething from mine.

## *The* GREEN-WING'D DOVE.

THIS *Dove* is repreſented in the Plate of its natural Bigneſs: It is rather round than long-body'd; the Tail and Wings not ſo long as in moſt kind of *Doves*. I think it the moſt beautiful of all the *Dove*-kind I have hitherto ſeen. The Bill is near an Inch long and pretty ſlender, of a Scarlet-colour, from the Point to the Noſtrils, both upper and under Chaps; from the Noſtrils to the Head of a pale Blue, a little Riſing in the upper Part; the Eye is of a dark Colour; the Forehead is white, from which proceed two white Lines above the Eyes, towards the hinder Part of the Head; the Crown of the Head is of a bluiſh Colour; the Sides of the Head, Neck and Breaſt, are of a Roſe-colour, tho' the hind Part of the Neck gradually changes to a more dirty Colour; the Belly is of a dirty Orange-colour, which inſenſibly ſoftens into and unites with the Roſe-colour of the Breaſt; the upper Side of the Wings are of a fine Green-colour in ſome Lights, which in other Poſitions to the Light, appear of a ſplendid Copper-colour, or a Colour more inclining to Gold; the greater Quills are of a dirty Black; the Shoulder or Ridge of the Wing is ſpotted with ſmall white Spots; among the Covert-feathers of the Wing, on one Side only, was a ſingle white Feather; the Sides, under the Wings, are of the ſame Colour with the Belly; the Covert-feathers, within-ſide of the Wings, are of a dark Cinnamon-colour; the inner Webs of the Quills from their Bottoms, for a good way towards their Tips, are alſo tinged of a Cinnamon-colour, otherwiſe they are of a dusky Black; the middle of the Back is of a dirty Brown; the lower Part of the Back, and the Feathers covering the Tail, are Aſh-colour; the middle Feathers of the Tail are Black; the outer Feathers Aſh-colour, with black Tips; the Legs and Feet are of a Red-colour, ſuch as is common to moſt of the *Pigeon*-kind; the Claws are light Brown.

This *Dove* was preſented to Mr. *John Warner*, Merchant in *Rotherhith*, at whoſe Houſe I took a Draught of it. He told me it was brought from the *Eaſt Indies*. I ſaw another of theſe Birds, kept ſome time in a Cage at Sir *Hans Sloane*'s.

*The*

# *The* LONG-TAIL'D DOVE.

THE Figure of this Bird ſhews it of its natural Bigneſs; it hath but a ſmall Head in proportion to the Body; the Neck of a middling Length; the Body pretty long; the Tail longer than the whole Body; the Wings of middling Length; the Bill is ſtraight, not very thick, a little bent downwards at the Point, of a Horn-colour, light about the Noſtrils, and a little Riſing, darker towards the Point; the Iris of the Eye is of a dark Colour; from the Corner of the Bill to the Eye, is drawn a white Line, which incircleth the Eye; the Fore-part of the Head, above and beneath the Bill, is of a yellowiſh or Clay-colour, the hinder Part is of a *Pigeon* Blue, pretty light; theſe Colours loſe themſelves in each other, where they unite; where theſe two Colours meet on the Sides of the Head, juſt under the Ear-holes, are ſituate on each Side a round black Spot of the bigneſs of a Tare; the Fore-part of the Neck and Breaſt are of a bluſh or Bloſſom-colour, more intenſe above, changing gradually towards the Belly into a Clay-colour; the lower Part of the Belly, Thighs, and Coverts under the Tail, being Clay-colour, with a little mixture of Cinerious; the upper Side of the Neck, Back, and upper Side of the Wings, is of a dark, dirty Brown, the Quills being darker than the Covert-feathers, though the Edges of the Webs of the Quill-feathers are a little lighter colour'd than the reſt of the Wing; the Scapular-feathers between the Back and Wing, as alſo ſome of the Quills and Coverts next the Back, are marked at their Ends with oval black Spots of different Magnitudes, about 10 or 12 in Number on each Side; the Rump, and Feathers covering the Tail, are more inclining to Aſh-colour than the Back and Wings; the middle Feathers of the Tail are very long and black, the ſide Feathers gradually grow ſhorter, ſo that the outer-moſt on each Side, little exceed half the Length of the middlemoſt; the outer Feathers are of a bluiſh or Aſh-colour, having Bars of Black near their Tips, the Tips themſelves being White; the Legs and Feet Red, as in others *Doves*; it hath four Toes ſtanding after the uſual Manner; the Claws are Brown. What is moſt ſingular in this Bird, is the Length of the Tail, which is ſhap'd like a *Magpye*'s, no Bird of the *Dove* or *Pigeon*-kind, that I have met with, having the like. This Bird hardly differs at all from ſome others in the *Weſt Indies*, ſave in the Tail.

I drew this Bird at Mr. *John Warner*'s of *Rotherhith*; who had it of a Perſon that brought it from the *Weſt Indies*.

## *The* TRANSVERSE STRIPED *or* BARED DOVE.

THIS Bird for Shape, agrees with moſt of the *Dove*-kind; for Magnitude it is one of the ſmaller Sort, being of the bigneſs of the Draught, or if any Difference, 'tis rather leſs; the Tail of a pretty good Length, in Proportion to the Body, the Feathers being of equal Length; the Bill is ſhap'd as in other *Doves*, of a light Horn-colour; from the Noſtril to the Eye, and round the Eye, is a narrow white Stroke; the Iris of the Eye, Blue-grey; the Forehead, round the Eyes, Cheeks, and under the Bill, are light Blue; the Crown, and hinder Part of the Head, are Red or Ruſſet; the Fore-part of the Neck, Breaſt, Belly and Thighs, are of a faded Roſe or Bloſſom-colour; the Feathers under the Tail, White; the Sides of the Neck, and Sides of the Body under the Wings, which partly appear when the Wings are cloſed, are of a bluiſh Colour, thick ſet with very fine tranſverſe Lines of a darker Blue or Black; the upper Side of the Neck, Back, Wings and Tail, are of a dirty, browniſh Aſh-colour; the hinder Part of the Neck, Back, and Covert-feathers of the Wings, are mark'd at little Diſtances with very diſtinct tranſverſe Lines of Black, which are continued from Wing to Wing acroſs the Back, with little Breaks or Interruptions; the greater Quills are ſomething darker than the Coverts of the Wing: Though the Tail be of the Colour of the Body, yet the outſide Feathers are darker, approaching to Black, having their Tips White about an Inch deep; the Legs and Feet are ſhap'd as in other *Doves*, of a paler Red than is common to moſt; the Claws brown. Though I have mention'd many different Colours in this Bird, you muſt not underſtand a ſudden meeting of any two Colours, as in Patch-work, but ſuch an Union and gradual Change from one Colour to another, as a skillful Painter expreſſes in his ſofteſt Shadows.

I took this Draught from the Bird alive, at Sir *Charles Wager*'s Houſe at *Parſons-Green*. I was told by Sir *Charles*'s Lady it was brought from the *Eaſt Indies*.

*The*

a Dove from the East Indies natural bignes

## *The* MINOR *or* MINO, *Greater and Leſs.*

I Suppoſe the above Name may be the *Indian* Name of this Bird, in the Country from whence it is brought. I take it to be near of Kin to the *Jacdaw*; the Greater, for Bigneſs, equals a *Jackdaw* or *Magpye*, the Leſſer hardly exceeds a *Black-Bird*, ſo that the one is at leaſt twice as big as the other; they have middling ſiz'd Heads, pretty plump round Bodies, and ſhort Tails; the Legs of a middling Length; the Bill is pretty thick at the Baſis, from upper to under Side, but ſomething compreſſed Sideways, of a red Colour towards the Head, and a yellow Point in the leſſer Bird, and all over Yellow in the Greater; the Bill ends in a Point not very ſuddenly or ſharp; the Feathers on each Side point into the Bill as far as the Noſtrils; the Eyes are Hazel-colour'd in both; in the hinder-part of the Head in both, are two little Flaps of yellow Skin in the form of Creſcents with the Points upwards, one Corner of each being behind the Eyes, the other Corners uniting in the hinder-part of the Head; under the Eyes are other yellow bare Spots of Skin, which are joined to the before-mention'd, in a manner not eaſy to expreſs; but by the Figure, I have been more full in this Particular, becauſe Mr. *Albin* has publiſhed this Bird, and falſly deſcrib'd theſe Marks, which are the Characteriſticks, both in his Figure and Deſcription. I have had opportunity to examine ſeveral of theſe Birds, tho' they are very rare: The Head, Neck, whole Body, Wings and Tail, are cover'd with black Feathers of a great Luſtre, ſhining in different Lights with blue, green and purple Gloſſes; the Feathers on the hinder-part of the Head, that are encompaſs'd by the bare Flaps of Skin, reſemble Hairs or Velvet for their Fineneſs; the Bottoms of ſome of the firſt of the Quills are white, which form a white Spot in the middle of the Wing; the Legs and Feet are of a yellow Colour inclining to Orange in the leſſer Bird, more Yellow in the Greater; the Claws light Brown; the Number and Poſition of the Toes, as in the Figure.

The leſſer Bird I ſaw at a Dealer's in curious Birds, in *White-Hart Yard* in the *Strand*, *London*. The Greater, belong'd to the late Dr. *George Wharton*, Treaſurer of the *College of Phyſicians*, *London*, who employ'd me to draw it for his Lady, and gave me leave to take a Draught for myſelf. After it died, I open'd it and ſet up the Skin: I found it to be a Hen Bird. Whether theſe two Birds, ſo unequal in Size, tho' ſo exact in Likeneſs, be Male and Female of the ſame Species, I leave to the Judgment of the Curious. I find in *Willoughby* a very brief Account of a Bird, which I take to be this, it is *Bontius*'s *Indian Stare*, *P.* 196. *Tab.* 38. For Whiſtling, Singing and Talking, it is accounted in the firſt Rank, expreſſing Words with an Accent nearer Human than *Parrots* or any other Birds uſually taught to talk. They are ſaid to come from the Iſland *Borneo*, and 'tis likely they came from thence and the adjacent Parts. They are brought to us by the *India* Company's Ships. See Mr. *Albin*'s Figure, in his *Hiſtory of Birds*, *Vol.* 2. *Plate* 38.

## *The* SOLITARY SPARROW.

FOR Bigneſs, Shape of Body, and Proportion of Parts, it is like the *Black-Bird*; the Figure repreſents the Bird of its natural Size. The Bill is ſtraight, the upper Mandible bending a little downwards at the Point, of a black Colour above and beneath; the Inſide and Corners of the Mouth of a rediſh Yellow-colour; the Eye is of a dark Hazel-colour; the Eye-lids all round, of a yellow Colour; the Feathers of the whole Bird, except the Quills and Tail, are of a full Blue, darker on the Back, and lighter on the Breaſt; the Feathers on the Breaſt and Belly being bared acroſs or fringed with a lighter Colour; the Quills and Tail-feathers are of dusky Brown or Black, yet have they on their outer Webs ſomething of Blue; ſome of the firſt Row of Wing Coverts, next the Belly, are tip'd with White; the Legs and Feet are Black; it hath black Claws.

This Bird is deſcrib'd by *Willoughby*, *P.* 191. but there being no good Figure of it, I thought it might be acceptable to the Curious. They are fam'd for the Sweetneſs of their Singing. My Deſcription differs a little from that in *Willoughby*; but I always chooſe to deſcribe from Nature itſelf, before I conſult the Deſcriptions of others. The Hen is deſcrib'd, together with the Cock, in the above Page of *Willoughby*. I drew and deſcrib'd this from the live Bird at Sir *Charles Wager*'s. They are ſaid to be found in the mountainous Parts of *Italy*, and breed in Rocks and old ruin'd Towers; but I have reaſon to believe they are ſcatter'd all over *Europe*, eſpecially in the Southern Parts, ſince I have ſeen ſome of them that were ſhot at *Gibraltar*, and ſent dry'd to *London*.

*The*

the Solitary Sparrow

## *The* CHINESE STARLING *or* BLACK-BIRD.

THIS Bird is call'd by our Sailors, who bring it from *China*, a *Martin*; but it being not of Kin to that Genus, I have taken the Liberty to change its Name, it being nearer of Kin to the *Starling*, than to any other *European* Bird; tho' it comes nearer to the *Minor* before deſcrib'd, and is about the Bigneſs of the leſſer Sort of *Minor*; the Bill is pretty thick towards the Head, ſtraight, grows gradually more ſlender, and ends in a Point, of a yellow Colour; yet the lower Mandible, towards the Head, inclines more to Red; the Noſtrils are low on each Side, pretty near the Slit of the Mouth; the Eye is of a fine Gold or Orange-colour; it hath on the Forehead, juſt at the Baſis of the Bill, a remarkable Tuft of Feathers, which it can erect at Pleaſure in form of a Creſt; the Crown of the Head is flat; the Head, Neck, whole Body, Wings and Tail, are of a black Colour, not gloſſy and ſhining with ſplendid Colours, as in the *Minor*, nor quite ſo dark as our common *Black-Bird*, but ſeems to incline a little to a dirty Blue; the Bottoms of ſome of the firſt Quills, next the Belly, are White, which form a white Spot in each Wing; tho' the Tail is Black, yet the ſide Feathers are tip'd with White; the Legs and Feet are of a dull Yellow; the Claws of a light Colour.

This Bird being newly dead, the Iris of the Eye retaining its Luſtre, was given to me by a Gentleman who brought it from *China*. I have ſince ſeen ſome of them alive in Bird-Merchants Hands, from whom I drew out Lines to improve my firſt Draught. They are brought to us with much Difficulty, many dying for one that eſcapes in the Voyage. They take to Whiſtling and Talking pretty well. This Plate repreſents the natural Bigneſs of the Bird. We ſee it frequently drawn in Pictures brought to us from *China*; but no Natural Hiſtorian, that I know of, hath given us any Draught or Deſcription of it.

*The* ROSE *or* CARNATION-COLOUR'D OUZEL *of* Aldrov. *Lib.* 16. *Cap.* 15.

THE Print here repreſents the Bird of its natural Bigneſs; it is ſhap'd pretty much like a *Starling*, tho' the Tail is ſomething longer, yet not ſo long as the *Black-Bird*'s; it hath on its Head a Creſt, here drawn as it appeared in the dead Bird preſerv'd dry, which Creſt erected in the living Bird muſt, doubtleſs, appear very beautiful: The Bill is of a middling Length and Thickneſs, bowed a little downward and ending in a Point; the Point is of a black or dusky Colour, which gradually changes into a dirty Fleſh-colour towards the Head; the Angles of the Mouth are pretty deep, reaching almoſt under the Eyes; the whole Head, Neck, Wings and Tail, are Black, with a bright ſhining Gloſs of Blue, Purple and Green, changing Colour as it is differently turned to the Light; the Covert-feathers within-ſide of the Wings are Black, with dirty white Edges; the Quills within-ſide are of a dirty, blackiſh Brown; the Breaſt, Belly, Back, Rump, and leſſer Coverts of the Wings, are of a Roſe or Bloſſom-colour, ſeeming to be a Mixture of lighter and darker Parts; there are ſprinkled on the Belly, Coverts of the Wings, and Rump, a few black Spots; the Thighs, lower Belly, and Coverts under the Tail, are of a dusky dull Black; the Legs and Feet are made after the uſual form, the outer and middle Toe join'd a little way; both Legs and Feet are of a dirty Orange-colour; the Claws Black.

I take this Bird to be a Cock, becauſe *Willoughby*'s Deſcription, *P.* 194. tranſlated from *Aldrovandus*, ſays the Hen hath not ſo bright a Black as the Cock; it is ſaid to frequent Dung-heaps. *Willoughby*'s Deſcription ſeems to be too brief, therefore I chooſe ſtrictly to deſcribe this Bird from Nature, having the Advantage of ſeeing it, which Mr. *Willoughby* had not: But whoever will take the trouble to compare this Deſcription with that of *Aldrovandus*, I believe will agree with me that this muſt be the ſame Bird he has deſcrib'd. You may ſee this Bird very perfect, curiouſly ſtuffed and ſet on a Perch at *Salter*'s Coffee-houſe in *Chelſea*, where I had Liberty to draw it. Tho' this Bird is not a Native of *England*, yet it was ſhot at *Norwood*, near *London*; for it often happens that Birds, not Natives of our Iſland, are, through Storms or other accidental Cauſes unknown to us, brought over hither. The *Upupa* or *Hoopoe*, being alſo a foreign Bird, was ſhot at *Norwood*, and is likewiſe preſerv'd at *Salter*'s Coffee-houſe with this.

*The*

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## *The* BLUE CREEPER.

THE Figure ſhews the natural Bigneſs of this Bird: It hath a ſmall Head, and a ſhort Tail; the Bill agreeing in Shape with the *Certhia* or *Creeper*. I have given it that Name, tho' the Bill is a little longer, it being about an Inch long, ſlender, and bowed downward, of a blackiſh Colour; at the Baſe of the upper Mandible the Feathers are Black, which join with a black Line drawn from the Corners of the Mouth to the Eyes; under the Bill alſo is a black Mark, drawn a pretty way down the Throat, as in the *Cock Sparrow*; the whole Head and Body is of a fine deep Blue; the leſſer Covert-feathers of the Wings are alſo Blue; the prime Feathers, and the Row next above them, are Black; the Tail is ſhort, very little exceeding the Length of the Wings, of a black Colour; the Legs, Feet, and Claws, are of a light yellow Brown.

## *The* GOLDEN-HEADED BLACK TIT-MOUSE.

THERE is no Genus of *European* Birds to which I can liken this Bird: It is pretty big-headed, round-body'd, ſhort-tail'd and leg'd; it hath the Feet form'd directly as in the *King-fiſher*, and wanteth only a long Bill to make it a perfect *King-fiſher*. I believe by its Feet and ſhort Legs, it is of that Tribe, and may perhaps live and feed on Inſects in Cane Swamps, as the *King-fiſher* does on Fiſh, on the Borders of Rivers; but this is Conjecture. This Figure ſhews the Bird of its natural Size. I have ſeen *Dutch* Drawings of theſe Birds, entitled, *Manakins*, which is a Name the *Hollanders* give to ſome *European* Birds alſo; it hath a ſhort Bill, not thick or very ſlender, but ſhap'd like the Bills of *Tit-mice*, of a white Colour; the Crown, hinder Part of the Head and Cheeks under the Eyes, are of a bright Orange or Golden-colour; the Throat, whole Body, Wings and Tail, are Black, yet ſhining with a blue or purpliſh Gloſs when expoſed to a good Light; the Feathers covering each Knee are of an Orange-colour; the Legs very ſhort; the Toes as in *King-fiſhers*, with ſmall Claws; the Legs, Feet, and Claws, are all of a Fleſh-colour.

Theſe two curious Birds, above deſcrib'd, were lent me by his Grace the Duke of *Richmond*. They are neatly ſet up, with many others, in Glaſs-Caſes: they were ſent to the Duke from *Holland*, who told me they came from *Surinam*, a *Dutch* Settlement on the Continent of *South America*, which lies in a very warm Latitude. I have called it a *Tit-mouſe*, becauſe it hath a Bill like that Tribe of Birds, and is of the ſame Size; but I do not think it a Species belonging to that Genus. I have ſeen Drawings of both theſe Birds in the Collections of the Curious; but no Figures of them have been publiſh'd with Deſcriptions, that I know of.

## *The* RED-BELLY'D BLUE-BIRD.

THIS Plate ſhews the Bird of the bigneſs of Life; it is of that Tribe which *Willoughby* has call'd *Slender-bill'd Birds*, whoſe Tails are all of one Colour, of which Number is the *Nightingale*, *Robin Red-breaſt*, *Redſtart*, and many other *Engliſh* Small Birds; it hath a ſlender ſharp-pointed Bill, of a middling Length, of a dark Lead-colour; the Head, Neck, Breaſt, Wings, Tail, and upper Part of the Back, are of a purpliſh blue Colour, partly very bright, partly obſcure; the Sides of the Head, the Breaſt, and the Coverts of the Wings, are the brighter Parts; the upper Part of the Neck and Back, of a dull dirty Blue, partaking a little of Green; from the under Part of the Bill, a little way down the Throat, is of a dirty Blue or dark Colour; the Quills and Tail-feathers are of a black or dusky Colour, the Edges of the Feathers being Blue; the lower Part of the Back is of a light Colour, with a faint Mixture of Roſe; the Covert-feathers of the Tail of a fine blue purple Colour; the Thighs, lower Belly, and Coverts under the Tail, are of a dirty rediſh Orange-colour; the Legs, Feet, and Claws, of a dark Lead-colour.

I was favour'd with a Draught of this Bird by his Grace the Duke of *Richmond:* It was brought from *Surinam.* I believe this Bird hath not before been deſcrib'd.

## *The* SCARLET LOCUST.

THE Figure preſents you the natural Bigneſs of this Inſect: The Head and Horns are of a dull Red; the Scale or Shell, which covers the middle of the Body, of a bright Red, and rough like Sha-green; the Wings of a dull Red; the hinder Part was compoſed of black and ſcarlet Rings quite round; the under Side of the middle of the Body of a dirty Red; the Legs of a bright Scarlet, except the Joints, which were black.

This Inſect came accidentally alive from the *Weſt Indies* in a Basket of Pine-Apples. It was given me by Dr. *R. M. Maſſey:* It fed on Vine-Leaves, and lived a whole Summer in *England.*

*The*

## *The* RED-HEADED GREEN-FINCH.

THIS is of the Number of very beautiful Birds; it is here figur'd of the bigneſs of Life: I take it rather to be of the thick and hard-bill'd Kind, than of ſlender-bill'd Birds, who live moſtly on Inſects, yet the Bill is not ſo big in Proportion as in moſt ſmall Birds, call'd *Hard-bill'd Birds*; but many *American* Birds differ ſo much in little Circumſtances, that one cannot eaſily conclude what *European* Birds to range them with: The Bill is of a light browniſh or Horn-colour; its Shape is very well expreſs'd in the Figure; the Head is of a red Colour, not bright Scarlet, but ſomething dull, and inclining to a high-colour'd Orange; round the Neck is a yellow Ring, which points upwards a little under the Bill; the Neck, Back, Wings and Tail, are of a fine Parrot-green; the greater Quills towards their Pips, are dusky; on the upper Part of the Wing near the Joint or Bend, is a roundiſh yellow Spot, near half an Inch in Breadth; the Breaſt and Belly, as low as the Thighs, are of a pleaſant light blue Colour; the upper Part of the Thighs, lower Belly, and under the Tail, are Green; part of the Thighs next the Legs are Yellow; the Legs, Feet, and Claws, of a light brown Colour.

This Bird is in the Duke of *Richmond*'s Cabinet; it came from *Surinam*. Where my Subjects have been Birds out of Spirits, or otherwiſe preſerv'd, I have made no mention of the Colour of their Eyes, not knowing what Colour they have been of; though a Brother Author that has lately publiſhed ſome hundreds of Birds, was not pleaſed to do ſo, for he has given Irides of very beautiful and ſhining Colours, both in Deſcription and Colouring, to many Birds which he never ſaw alive, or newly dead, or any Perſon who could inform him. Mr. *Dandridge* in *Morefields* is poſſeſs'd of many of the Birds, from which his Deſcriptions were taken, who has told me, that he himſelf never knew what Colour the Eyes of theſe Birds were of, ſo could not pretend to tell it to another. I cannot find that the above-deſcrib'd Bird has been before taken notice of by any one.

## *The* BLUE RED-BREAST.

THIS Bird ſeems to be of that Tribe or Family of ſlender-bill'd Birds who feed on Inſects: The Print gives its natural Size, or if there be any Difference, the Bird is rather bigger than the Figure, if I, contrary to Cuſtom, may be allow'd to point out my own Miſtakes: It is ſhap'd like a *Redſtart*; the Bill is ſharp-pointed, ſlender, of a moderate Length and dusky Colour; the whole upper Side, Head, Neck, Back, Wings and Tail, are of a fine full blue Colour, except the Ends of the greater Quills, which are Black with brown Tips; the whole under Side, from the Bill to the Covert-feathers under the Tail, is of a rediſh Colour; juſt under the Bill, White, or very light Ruſſet; on the Breaſt the Colour gradually heightens to a full Orange, or the Colour of a *Robin*'s Breaſt; towards the Belly the Colour dies again into a faint Red, and ſo continues to the Covert-feathers of the Tail; the Thighs are of the ſame faint or light Red; the Legs and Feet, which are form'd and ſtand after the uſual manner, are of a brown Colour; it hath dusky Claws.

I had this Bird of Mr. *Peter Colinſon*, who, I think, told me it came from *Bermudas*. Mr. *Catesby* has, in his Hiſtory of *Carolina*, *Vol.* 1. *p.* 47. deſcrib'd and figur'd a Bird nearly reſembling this, which he calls ſimply the *Blue-Bird*; but as this differs ſomething from his Bird, I thought it would not be amiſs to figure and deſcribe it under the above Name. The only difference between this Bird and his, is, that the red Colour in mine was continued quite to the Bill; his was Blue on the under Side of the Neck, from the Bill to the beginning of the Breaſt, and by his Deſcription mine ſeems to be of a brighter Red on the Breaſt, yet I believe them to be the ſame or near of Kin. I ſhould not have preſumed to re-publiſh any thing that was directly the ſame with what has been publiſhed by Mr. *Catesby*, becauſe I know myſelf not capable to add any Amendments to what he has done. Mr. *Catesby* has call'd his Bird *Rubecula Americana*, which is a proper Name enough, ſince both his Bird and mine are certainly of that Genus, of which the *Robin Red-breaſt* is a Species.

*The*

The blue-red-breast. Published according to act of Parliament June 1741 G. Edwards

## *The* GREEN BLACK-CAP FLY-CATCHER.

THIS Bird is figur'd of its natural Bigneſs; for ſhape of Body it's like a *Robin Red-breaſt*; the Bill is ſlender, of a middling Length, bowed downward a very little towards the Point, which is ſharp, of a dusky or Horn-colour above, the lower Mandible lighter, both a little Yellow next the Head; the Crown, Sides, and hinder Parts of the Head, are cover'd as it were with a Cap of black Feathers, having a Point or Corner under each Eye; the Eyes are placed on each Side the Head in the middle of the black Part; the Throat, quite to the Bill, and the whole remaining Part of the Bird, is of an equal blue-green Colour; the Quills are ſomething darker than the other Parts, eſpecially the greater or outer Quills, which loſe their Greenneſs by degrees, and become blackiſh at their Tips; the Legs and Feet, which conform to the uſual Shape, in ſmall Birds, are of a dark Lead-colour.

## *The* BLUE-HEADED GREEN FLY-CATCHER.

THIS Bird, in Figure and Magnitude, is equal to the above-deſcrib'd, or if there be any Difference on comparing the Birds themſelves, I thought this rather the leaſt; the Shape of the Bill is the ſame with the above; it is of a light Aſh-colour or White, in the upper Part lighteſt at the Baſe; the lower Mandible is of a darker Aſh-colour; the Top and Sides of the Head are of a light Blue-colour; the Throat, juſt under the Bill, is White, for a ſmall Space; the Neck, whole Body, and Tail, are of a very yellowiſh Green; the Wing on the Shoulder, or Part next the Head, hath a roundiſh Spot of Blue; the Covert-feathers and Quills, except the Greater, are Yellow-green, like the Body; the greater Quills are of a dark Brown, or black Colour; the under Side of the Tail is dusky; the Legs and Feet of a faint yellow Colour.

Theſe two Birds are preſerved in the Cabinet of his Grace the Duke of *Richmond*; they are Natives of *Surinam*. They being ſo like in Shape and Colour, I am inclined to believe them Male and Female of the ſame Species; but it is hard to determine any thing abſolutely, unleſs one had been in the Country, where they are Natives, and made particular Obſervations of them. Theſe Birds may be ranged with ſlender-bill'd Small Birds, whoſe Tails are all of one Colour. I believe theſe Birds have not before been figur'd or deſcrib'd.

## *The little* BROWN *and* WHITE CREEPER.

THIS Bird I have call'd the *Creeper*, from the Conformity of all its Parts with the *European Certhia*, tho' it is not above half the Bigneſs, nor hath it the beautiful Spots and Marks which our *Creeper* hath, yet the general Colour, Shape of the Body and Bill, are the ſame; it is here repreſented of its natural Bigneſs; the Bill is about three-fourths of an Inch long, of a middling Thickneſs at its Baſe, bowed downwards, ending in a ſharp Point, of a dark brown Colour; the upper Sides of the Head, Neck, Back and Wings, are of a brown inclining to Copper-colour; the whole under Side, from Bill to Tail, is White; it hath a Bar of dark Brown, paſſing from the Corners of the Mouth to the Eyes; from the Sides of the upper Mandible of the Bill paſſes white Lines above the Eyes; on each Side the Covert-feathers, within-ſide the Wings are White; the greater Quills are of a darker Brown than the reſt of the Body, the Edges of the Feathers being ſomething light; the Tail is dark Brown or Black; the outermoſt Feathers on each Side, having white Tips; the Legs, Feet, and Claws, Brown.

This Bird preſerv'd in Spirits, was lent me by Dr. *Cromwell Mortimer*; he brought it from *Holland*, and was informed it came from the *Eaſt Indies*. I took it out of the Spirits in order to draw it. The Glaſs which contain'd it was titled with a *Dutch* Name, which in *Engliſh* ſignifies the *Honey Thief*. I believe this Bird hath not been till now either figur'd or deſcrib'd.

I Do not pretend to have any Skill in the Deſcription of Inſects, not having at all ſtudy'd them; nor do I know the Terms by which their Parts are diſtinguiſhed: But they being no Part of my Deſign, I have added them only as Decorations to fill up ſome void Spaces in the Plates where the Birds were ſmall; ſo that if my Deſcriptions are obſcure, I hope the Juſtneſs of the Figures will help to clear them. The Head and Body of this Fly is Black on the upper Side; the upper Wing moſtly Black, having two rediſh Spots near the Body, then a broad, and after it a narrow brown Mark; toward the Ends are two Eyes of Blue, ſurrounded with Red, and acroſs each End a Mark like Beads of a light Brown; under the greater Eyes of Blue, toward the lower Wing, is a Spot of Blue; the lower Wings are blue in the Middle, black at their Roots, border'd with Stripes of Black and light Brown, having in each Wing two pretty large Eyes, blue in the Middle, red without that, and black Rings without the Red. On the under Side of the Fly the Head is rediſh, the Body light Brown; the upper Wing barred acroſs with Orange-colour and Black, having a pretty large Eye of Black, encompaſs'd by Orange; the under Wing of a dark purpliſh Colour, with Spots and tranſverſe Lines of Black.

This Fly, with many others, were preſented me by Capt. *Iſaac Worth*, now in the *India* Company's Service. It came from *China*.

*The*

Creeper from the East Indies published according to act of Parliament by George Edwards 1741

The greater Martin or Swift
Geo Edwards 1751

# *The Greateſt* MARTIN *or* SWIFT.

THIS Bird in Shape is like the common *Black Martin* or *Swift*; but I believe twice the Bigneſs; the Head ſomething flat, and pretty broad, the Bill ſmall, the Slit of the Mouth deep, reaching under the Eyes; the Neck ſhort, the Wings very long, the Tail of a moderate Length. This Plate ſhews the Bird of its natural Bigneſs, or rather leſs, if it differs from the Truth, the Bird being dry'd with the Body remaining in the Skin; the Bill is black, a little hooked at the Point; the upper Side of the Head, Neck, Back, Wings, and Tail, are of a dirty brown Colour; the Back and Rump however, are ſomething lighter, tho' of the ſame brown Colour; the outer or firſt Quills are of a darker Brown than the other Parts, which happens in moſt Birds; the inſide of the Quills, and under-ſide of the Tail, are of a fainter Brown inclining to Aſh-colour; from the Bill, downward, the Throat is white; on the lower Part of the Neck it hath a Bar of Brown ſpotted with Black, in form of a Collar; the Breaſt and Belly are white; the Thighs, lower Belly, and Covert-feathers under the Tail, are of a light Brown, or rather dirty White; the Sides of the Breaſt and Belly, near the Wings, are mixed a little with brown Marks, the Edges of ſome of the Feathers being Brown; the Legs are ſhort, and cover'd with fine downy Feathers of a light Colour; the Toes, four in Number, ſeem'd to ſtand all forward, of a black Colour, as are the Claws. This Bird ſo nearly reſembles the *Leſſer Martin*, call'd the *Sand* or *Bank Martin*, that the Deſcription of the one might almoſt ſerve for the other, ſave that this is as large as a *Black-Bird*, or very near it, and that very little bigger than a *Wren*.

I had this Bird of Mr. *Catesby*, who has obliged me with many new and curious Birds to draw after. It was ſhot on the Rocks of *Gibraltar*, by a Brother of Mr. *Catesby*'s, who reſided ſome time there. *Gibraltar* being ſo near to *Africa*, 'tis probable the Birds of Paſſage may paſs in Flocks from *Europe* to *Barbary*, and from thence to *Europe* at certain Seaſons. It would be worthy the Obſervation of *Engliſh* Gentlemen who reſide there, to take particular Notice if there be any ſuch Paſſages there, and what Birds they are that paſs, and at what Seaſons they go *Southward*, and at what Times they return *Northward*, which might give ſome Light to the paſſing of Birds, which at preſent we know very little of. It is hardly to be thought that Land Birds ſhould chooſe wide Seas to paſs over, when ſo ſhort a Cut is to be found.

## *The* BLUE-THROAT REDSTART.

THIS Bird is bigger than the common *Redſtart*; it's of the Size here expreſs'd; for Shape, like other ſmall Birds of this Kind. I have ſeen a Drawing of it from *Holland* or *Germany*, which was named *Blau-kehle*, which is *Blue-throat*, and it being ſo near of Kin to the *Redſtart*, I have given it the above Name. The Bill is ſtraight, moderately long and ſlender, of a black Colour; the upper-ſide of the Head, Neck, Back and Wings, is of a dark dirty Brown, the Edges of the Feathers being lighter; above the Eye paſſes a Line of dirty Orange-colour; from the Corner of the Mouth under the Eye, paſſes another Line of the ſame Colour; beneath this paſſes a narrow Line of faint Blue; the Throat, from the Bill downward, is white; on the lower Part of the Neck is a Spot of Blue like a Half-moon, the Corners pointing upwards; the beginning of the Breaſt, for a ſmall Space, is of an Orange-colour, narrower in the Middle, reaching a little farther down on the Sides; the remainder of the Breaſt, Belly, Thighs, and Covert-feathers under the Tail is white; the two middle Feathers of the Tail are dark Brown, the other Feathers on each Side are Orange-colour with blackiſh Tips half an Inch deep; the Covert-feathers on the upper Side of the Tail are of a dirty Orange-colour; the Legs, Feet, and Claws are brown.

I had this Bird of Mr. *Catesby*; it was ſent from *Gibraltar* to him.

Blau Kehle
P Edwards

The Redstart from Gibralter Publish'd according to act of Parliament 1741 Geo Edwards

## *The* GREY REDSTART.

THE Figure here gives you the natural Size of the Bird; it is near the Size and Shape of the common *Redſtart*; the Bill is ſlender, ſtraight, of a moderate Length, and dark brown Colour; the Forehead, for a little Space above the Bill, and the Sides of the Head and Throat are black; on the fore-part of the Head behind the Black, is a narrow Space of White, which extends itſelf backward above the Eyes on each Side; the Top of the Head, Neck, Back, Breaſt and Covert-feathers of the Wings, are of a bluiſh Grey or Aſh-colour; the Quill-feathers are a little more inclining to Brown; the outer Webs of the middlemoſt Quills are White, except juſt at the Tips, which Whiteneſs forms a longiſh white Spot on the Wing when the Feathers are cloſed; the Rump and Covert-feathers of the Tail, both above and beneath, are of a bright Orange-colour; the two middle Feathers of the Tail are Brown, the Feathers next them Orange-colour, having ſmall brown Tips; the outermoſt Feathers on each Side wholly Orange-colour; the lower Belly and Thighs of a white Colour; the Legs, Feet and Claws of a dusky or browniſh Colour.

I had this Bird of Mr. *Catesby*; it was ſent to him from *Gibraltar* in *Old Spain*. I believe this Bird hath not yet been figur'd or deſcrib'd.

## *The Cock* COLD FINCH.

THIS is the *Baccafigo* or *Ficedula Tertia* of *Aldrovand.* The Bird is of the Shape and Bigneſs of the uppermoſt Figure in the Plate; the Bill is ſlender, ſtraight, and of a black Colour; the Eye is Hazel-colour'd; on the Forehead, a little above the Bill, is a white Spot; the Crown, Sides of the Head, upper-part of the Neck and Back, are Black; the Rump and Coverts of the Tail are black and white mixed; the whole under-ſide is pure White; the Covert-feathers of the Wings are Brown, as are the outermoſt Quills; the inner Quills next the Body, have their exterior Webs White, the interior Black; the Tips of the Covert-feathers next above the Quills, are White; which, together with the White on the Quills, form a large white Spot; the Edges of the outer Quills are of a lighter Brown than the other Parts of the Feathers; the middle Part of the Tail is Black, but the outermoſt Feathers on each Side have the outer Shafts White, the next Feathers to them are White only toward their Bottoms; the Legs, Feet, and Claws, are Black.

## *The Hen* COLD FINCH.

THE Bill, Eyes, Legs, Feet, and whole under-ſide of the Body, agree with that above; the Top of the Head, Neck, Back, Rump, and leſſer Coverts of the Wings, are of a dirty greeniſh Brown; the greater Quills are Brown; the leſſer, or thoſe next the Back, have the outer Webs yellowiſh White, the inner Dusky; the firſt Row of Coverts above the Quills is Black, with white Tips; which, with the White in the Quills, make a white Spot in the Wing; the Sides under the Wings, and the Covert-feathers within-ſide of the Wings in both Birds are White; the middle Feathers of the Tail are Dusky, the outer edg'd with White. I take this to be the Hen of the Bird above deſcrib'd; tho' *Willoughby*'s Deſcription mentions the Teſticles, which might proceed from this Cauſe, that the Cocks and Hens, in ſome Birds, in their firſt Feathers differ hardly at all; tho' when they have moulted, there is a great Difference as in theſe, the Head and Back in the one is Black, in the other a browniſh Green or Olive; in other things they agree pretty well.

I could find no Figures of theſe ſcarce Birds, tho' we have Deſcriptions, therefore I thought they might be acceptable to the Curious: They are ſomething otherwiſe deſcribed in *Willoughby* than I have done them; but I do not chooſe to repeat the Deſcriptions of others, (though better than mine) when I have Nature before me. Theſe Birds were lent me by *Taylor White*, Eſq; who procur'd them from the *Peak* in *Derbyſhire.*

This laſt Bird is deſcrib'd in *Willoughby*, *p.* 236. by the Name of *Cold Finch*; but as his Deſcription differs ſomething from mine: I ſuſpect that his was taken from the Cock-Bird, before it had moulted its firſt Feathers. Theſe Birds were ſhot together.

*The*

the Gold-finch Cock and hen G. Edwards 1741

Edwards

## *The* RED *or* RUSSET-COLOUR'D WHEAT-EAR.

THESE Birds ſeem'd to be about the Bigneſs of *Sparrows*; I have figur'd them of the natural Bigneſs as near as I could. The Cock, which I ſuppoſe to be that with the black Throat, has a ſtraight, ſlender, black or dark Lead-colour'd Bill; a little Space at the Baſe of the upper Mandible, the Cheeks, under the Eyes and Throat, from the Bill about an Inch downwards, are Black; there paſſes round this black Space, a whitiſh Line, broader on the Forehead and above the Eyes, narrower downwards on the Throat; the Top of the Head, Neck, Back and Breaſt, are of a dirty faint Orange-colour, inclining to Buff, deeper on the Back, fainter on the Breaſt; the lower Part of the Back is ſpotted with ſemi-lunar Spots of Black; the Rump, lower Part of the Belly, Thighs, and Covert-feathers under the Tail are White; the whole Wing Black or very dark dusky Brown; the Tips and Edges of the Feathers next above the Quills, and of ſome of the Quills next the Back, are of a lightiſh Brown; the Legs, Feet, and Claws, dark Brown or Black; the middle Feathers of the Tail are black or dusky, the ſide Feathers are white with black Tips, of a ſmall Depth.

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## *The* LONG-TAIL'D RED HUMING-BIRD.

THIS Bird is one of the largeſt of the Kind I have met with, as well as the moſt beautiful; it is here figur'd of its natural Bigneſs: I believe it had loſt one of the long Feathers of the Tail, becauſe I never obſerv'd any Bird to have an odd or ſingle Feather in its Tail, that had not its like or fellow. The Bill of this Bird is long, ſlender, and bowed down toward the Point, of a black Colour; the Head, and upper Part of the Neck are Black, with a ſhining Luſtre; the Throat is of the moſt ſplendid Colour one can conceive, being Green ſhining with the Luſtre of poliſh'd Gold; below this Green is a black ſemi-lunar Line parting it from the Breaſt, which is of a Roſe-colour; the Back and Covert-feathers of the Wings are Red, but more inclining to Orange than the Breaſt; the Quills and Row of Coverts next above them, are of a dull Purple-colour; the Tail hath two long Feathers in the middle, of the ſame Purple with the Wings; the Side-feathers of the Tail are rediſh Orange like the Back; the lower Part of the Back, Rump, and Coverts of the Tail, are of a fine Green-colour; the Legs and Feet are Black; it hath very ſhort Legs, and four Toes, ſtanding three forward and one backward, as all of this Kind have.

## *The Little* BROWN HUMING-BIRD.

THIS is one of the leaſt of the *Huming-Bird* Kind I have met with, being no bigger than the upper Figure in this Plate repreſents it; the Bill is long, ſlender, a little bowed or bent downward; the upper Mandible longer than the nether, of a dark or black Colour; the lower Mandible is Fleſh-colour'd toward the Head, black at the Point; the Top of the Head is dirty Brown, ſpotted with bright Brown; the Throat, Sides of the Head, all round the Neck, Breaſt and Belly, are of a bright Bay or dirty Orange-colour; under the Eye is a ſtroke of dark Brown or Black, and ſome dark Spots in the middle of the Breaſt; the Back, and upper Part of the Wings, are of a dirty brown Colour, intermixed with brighter yellowiſh Brown; the Quills and Tail-feathers, (except the middle Feathers, which are brown) are of a dirty Purple-colour; the Legs, Feet, and Claws, black.

I think this is the only Bird of this Genus that hath no Green nor ſhining Gold-like Luſtre mixed in its Feathers. Theſe Birds are preſerved in the Cabinet of his Grace the Duke of *Richmond*. They were brought from *Surinam*.

*The*

...ve and upper Insects & Birds from Surinam Published according to act of Parliament 1742
by Geo. Edwards

## *The* LONG-TAIL'D GREEN HUMING BIRD.

THE Figure of this Bird is of the natural Bigneſs; it hath a very long and broad Tail, in proportion to the Body, the Feathers being very firm and ſtiff, not eaſily put in Diſorder; the Bill is ſlender, ſtraight, pretty long, and of a black Colour; the Crown of the Head is Blue, or elſe the Bird is moſtly Green; the Quills are of a dirty purpliſh Colour, except three Green ones next the Body; the Coverts of the Wings are Green; the lower Belly, and Coverts under the Tail, are White, the Thighs dusky; the Tail-feathers are of the moſt ſhining Beauty that can be imagined, appearing ſometimes of a ſhining Blue-colour, and upon a little turn will change Greeniſh, then again into a Colour mixed with a bright golden Splendor; the Feathers, all over the Body, have ſomething of a ſhining golden Luſtre, but nothing in compariſon with the Beauty of the Tail; the Legs, Feet, and Claws, are black.

This Bird was brought from *Jamaica* by Capt. *Chandler* at *Stepney*, of whom I procur'd leave to take a Drawing of it.

THE upper Side of this *Butter-Fly* is black, having in the upper Wings two white Spots in each; the lower Wings have each one large white Spot, and a ſmall round red Spot, beſides little faint white Marks between the Scolops of the Wings; the under Side of the Body is white; the lower Wings have each a large roundiſh white Spot, border'd on the upper Sides with Red; the Extremes of the Wings of a dirty Colour, ſpotted with Purple; within theſe purple Spots is a Bar of Black, with a Row of ſcarlet Spots in it; the upper Wings have three white Spots, that neareſt the Body border'd with a bent Bar of Red, the Spaces between the white Spots, Black, the Extremity of the Wing dusky, with purple Spots, and within them ſcarlet Spots on Black.

I was told by Mr. *William Goupey*, who lent me this *Fly*, that it came from the *Eaſt Indies*; but he could not tell from what particular Part.

## *The* LONG-TAIL'D BLAK-CAP HUMING BIRD.

THIS Bird is engraved of its natural Bigneſs; it hath a longer Tail than the laſt deſcribed; the two long Feathers being of a looſe, ſoft Texture, eaſily ruffled and flowing with the leaſt Breath of Air; what is remarkable in the Tail is, that theſe two fine Feathers are the outermoſt but one on each Side, having a leſſer ſtiff Feather under them, as well as above, the better to ſupport them, which is ſingular. So far as my Obſervation reaches, all Birds, whoſe Tail-feathers differ in Length, have either the two middlemoſt or the two outermoſt the longeſt, as in the *Swallow* and *Magpye*; the Bill is thicker at the Baſis than in moſt of this Kind, pretty long, ending in a Point, a little bowed downward, of a yellow Colour, with a black Point; the Crown of the Head, and beginning of the Neck behind, is of a black Colour, with ſomething of a bluiſh Gloſs; the Throat, Breaſt, and Belly, are cover'd with Green Feathers, inclining to Blue, of a firm Subſtance, lying cloſe and regular like the Scales of Fiſhes, and of ſo fine a Surface, that they reflect the Light as doth burniſhed Gold; the Feathers on the Back are of a looſer Make, of a yellower Green, not having the bright Luſtre of the Breaſt; the Wings are of a browniſh Purple, having, in ſome Lights, a brighter bluiſh purple Caſt; the Ridge of the Wing from the Shoulder, a good way down, is white; the Tail is black or dusky, the Feathers increaſing in Length from the middlemoſt to the outermoſt ſave one, which is about five Times longer than any of the reſt; the Legs, Feet, and Claws, are black.

Mr. *P. Colinſon* obliged me with a Sight of this Bird. I ſaw another that came with it, in the Repoſitory of the *Royal Society*, which differ'd only a little in Size from this. They were brought from *Jamaica*. I never could find above ten Feathers in the Tail of any Bird of this Genus.

## *The* dusky *and* yellow Swallow-tail'd BUTTER-FLY.

THIS *Fly* was given me by Dr. *R. M. Maſſey*, who told me he had it from *Maryland*. The Ground of the Body and Wings are of a dirty dark Brown, barred and ſpotted (as the Print will direct better than the Deſcription) with Yellow, or rather Brimſtone-colour; all the Spots and Marks on the whole *Fly* being yellowiſh, except two Half-moon-like Spots neareſt the Point of the Tail, which are bright Red.

*The*

## *The* WHITE-BELLY'D HUMING BIRD.

THIS Bird, and the Bird deſcrib'd under it, are figur'd in the Plate, of their natural Bigneſs; the Bill is pretty long, ſtraight, and ſlender, the Points of the upper and lower Mandibles a little bending towards each other, of a black Colour; the whole Head and Neck, above and beneath, of a fine Blue; the Back, Rump, and leſſer Covert-feathers of the Wings of a fine Green; at the bottom of the Neck behind, is a white Mark, in the form of a Creſcent, the Horns pointing upwards; the Belly is white; the Wings are Copper-colour, inclining to Purple; the middle Feathers of the Tail are Green, the ſide Feathers White, and ſomething longer than the middle Feathers; the Legs and Feet of a dark or blackiſh Colour; the Colours in this Bird, as in moſt of this Kind, ſeem to be mixed with fine golden Threads, which make the whole Bird appear very ſplendid, when expoſed to the Sun-beams.

## *The* GREEN *and* BLUE HUMING BIRD.

AS this Bird was brought over with the other, and they agreeing in Shape, Size, Form of the Bill and Feet, I have conjectur'd they may be Male and Female; but I leave that to the Determination of the Curious, or future Diſcovery; the Bill is altogether like that above deſcribed; the whole Head and Neck Green; the Breaſt and upper Part of the Back, Blue; the Thighs and lower Belly of a dirty brown Colour; the leſſer Covert-feathers of the Wings, the lower Part of the Back and Rump Green; but the Rump is of an orient Caſt, ſhining with a golden Gloſs, as do the Colours on the Throat and Breaſt; the Quills and firſt Row of Coverts, are of a dirty Copper-colour, a little inclining to Purple, the Tail of the ſame purpliſh Colour, the Legs and Feet, Black.

Theſe Birds came together from *Surinam*, and are both preſerved in the Cabinet of his Grace the Duke of *Richmond*.

## *The* Brown *and* White-ſpotted BUTTER-FLY *from* China.

THE Print ſhews its full Magnitude; the upper Wings are dark Brown, ſtreaked and ſpotted with White; the extreme Borders, both of the upper and under Wings, are White; the under Wings are White, except a Border of Brown near their extreme Edges, plain outwards, and indented inwards; the Body is White, with black Spots; the Head is Orange-colour, as is the Tail for three Joints or Rings from the Tip.

*The*

## *The* BLACK-BELLY'D GREEN HUMING BIRD.

THESE Birds are figur'd of their natural Size; they are of the larger Sort of *Huming Birds*; the Bills in both are long, ſlender, and a little bent downward, not very ſharp-pointed, of a black Colour; the Head, Neck, Back, and leſſer Coverts of the Wings, in the upper Bird, are of a bluiſh Green-colour; the ſcapular Feathers, or thoſe between the Back and Wings, have ſomething of Red mixed with the Green; the Breaſt and Covert-feathers of the Tail, both above and beneath, are Blue; the middle of the Belly is Black, which part is cover'd by the Wing in the Poſture it is drawn; behind the black Part of the Belly is a white Mark acroſs the Vent; the Quill-feathers, and the Row of Coverts next above them, are of a dirty purpliſh Colour in both Birds, as they are in moſt of this Kind; the Tails in both Birds are Black above, and Blue beneath; the Legs and Feet alſo in both are Black.

THE ſecond Bird, which I believe to be the Hen of the above deſcrib'd, differs from that in the Colour of the Green, on the Head, Neck, and Coverts of the Wing, which are of a much yellower Green; the Top of the Head, upper Part of the Neck and Back, being intermixed with a red Colour; it wants the white Bar acroſs the lower Belly or Vent; in all other Particulars the above Deſcription will anſwer to this.

The firſt Bird was lent me by *James Theobald*, Eſq; the other by *Taylor White*, Eſq; From what particular Part they came, I could not be informed; but we know that *America* only produces theſe Birds, and chiefly between the Tropicks, they being rarely met with far without the Tropicks, and not at all in Winter. Near the Equinoctial they continue all the Year, as I have been informed.

THIS *Fly* is Yellow, ſpotted with Black; the Eyes are rediſh; the Wings are tranſparent; the greater Wings a little thick toward their ſetting on, and of a browner Colour, which parts are diſtinguiſhed by croſs Hatching between the Veins of the Wings; there are two dark Spots in the Ends of each of the larger Wings; the leſſer Wings are of an equal Clearneſs without Spots.

This *Fly* came from *Ambonia*, and was lent me by Mr. *Dandridge*. I need not mention the Size of the Inſects here figur'd, becauſe they will all be juſt of the natural Size.

*The*

Flaming Birds Published September 1742 George Edwards

The crested Huming bird G Edwards 1741 -

## *The* CRESTED HUMING BIRD.

THIS Bird, with its Neſt, is repreſented of its natural Bigneſs; the Bill is ſlender, ſharp-pointed, and not ſo long as in moſt of this Kind, of a black Colour, and very little bowed downward; the Top of the Head, from the Bill to the hinder Part, which ends in a Creſt, is firſt Green, and toward the hinder Part, dark Blue; both theſe Colours ſhine with a Luſtre far exceeding the brighteſt poliſh'd Metals, the green Part eſpecially, which is the lighteſt in ſome Lights, changes from Green to Gold-colour, ſo beautiful as not to be expreſſed by Colours, or hardly conceiv'd in the Abſence of the Object; the Feathers of the upper Part of the Body and Wings are dark Green, intermixed with Gold-colour; juſt beneath the Bill is a Spot of dirty White; the Breaſt and Belly are of a dark, dirty, griſled or mixed Gray-colour; the Quills are of a Purple-colour, the Tail is of a bluiſh Black, ſomething gloſſy on the upper Side, the under Side more gloſſy than the upper, which is not common; the Legs and Feet are very ſmall, and black of Colour. The Neſt is compos'd of a very fine ſoft cotton or ſilky Subſtance, I could not tell which; there is in it a Mixture of two Sorts, the one Red, the other of a yellowiſh White; it is hung between two little Twigs, as expreſs'd. The young Leaves and Rudiments of the Fruit were on the Branch, which by Compariſon with the Deſcription, ſeems to be the *Sweet Sop-tree*. Sloan's *Natural Hiſtory of* Jamaica, *Vol.* 2. *Page* 168. *Tab.* 227. The Fruit, when Ripe, is of the Bigneſs of a *Turkey*'s Egg.

Mr. *John Warner* obliged me with a Sight of this Bird and Neſt. He had it of a Captain who brought it from the *Weſt Indies*.

THESE *Flies*, which I take to be Male and Female, were brought from *China*; the Bodies in both are Brown; the Wings in the firſt *Fly* are border'd all round with Black; the upper Wings have each one large irregular Spot of Orange-colour, and a few ſmall ones at their Extremities; the lower Wings have alſo a pretty large Spot of Orange-colour in each Wing, and near the Body a large Spot of Blue, encompaſs'd with Black, which appears partly cover'd by the upper Wings; beſide theſe, there are two Half-moon-like Spots, and ſome dirty Marks of Orange-colour in the Black round their Borders. In the ſecond *Fly*, the Wings are border'd with dirty Brown or Black; the middle Parts of both upper and under Wings are of a faint Yellow-colour; there are blue Spots ſurrounded with Black near the Body, in the lower Wings; in each Wing, both upper and under, are two Eyes, whoſe Middles are Blue, circled round with Black; the three little tranſverſe Bars which border on the outer Part of the outer Wings are very Black; the lower Wings are border'd with two Rows of brown Scolops.

## *The* RED-THROATED HUMING BIRD.

THESE Birds, which I am pretty well aſſured are Cock and Hen, together with the Neſt and Eggs, are repreſented of their natural Size; the firſt or Cock-bird has already been very well done by Mr. *Catesby*, in his Hiſtory of *Carolina*, yet I did not care to leave him out of this Plate, ſince I have the Hen, Neſt and Eggs; the Bills are long, ſlender, ſtraight, and of a black Colour in both; the upper Part of the Head, Neck, Back, and leſſer Coverts of the Wings in both, are of a fine ſilky-looking dark Green, which ſeems to be intermixed with very fine golden Threads; the prime Feathers in the Wings of both are of a dirty Purple-colour, as they are in all or moſt *Huming Birds*; in the Cock the Tail is Purple, except the middle Feathers, which are Green; the middle of the Belly and Covert-feathers under the Tail are White, the Sides under the Wings Green, like the Back; but what chiefly diſtinguiſhes the Cock from the Hen, is a moſt beautiful ſhining Scarlet-colour under the Chin, which reaches to the Breaſt, changing its Colour in different Poſitions to the Light, ſometimes into a deep Sable-colour, then again to the Colour of ſhining Gold; the Feathers in this red Part are firm and regularly placed, like the Scales of Fiſh; the Hen differs from the Cock, in that her whole under Side is white from Bill to Tail, and the Purple Feathers of her Tail are tip'd with White, the middle Feathers being Green; the Legs and Feet in both, are very ſmall and of a black Colour; the Neſt, which was faſtened on the upper Side of a Branch, was compos'd of a woolly Subſtance and Moſs, the inſide being Wooll or ſome ſoft Subſtance, of a light yellowiſh brown Colour; the outſide is cover'd with Moſs very firmly and cloſely laid together, which is not eaſily ruffled with ſlight handling; the Eggs are ſmall and white, ſeeming to be no ſharper at one End than the other, as is common to moſt Eggs.

Mr. *Peter Colinſon*, *F. R. S.* oblig'd me with a Sight of this curious Pair of Birds and Neſt. They are found in *Carolina*, and as far North as *New England* in the Summer Seaſon, but retire Southward, or diſappear in Winter. I have been informed that no Bird of this Genus, except this one, ever viſits the *Engliſh* Colonies in *North America*.

THIS *Fly* is of a black or dark Sable-colour, having a pretty large ſcarlet Spot acroſs each of the upper Wings, beſide ſome Streaks of the ſame Colour near the Body; the lower Wings have each four little round red Spots near the Body. I know not from what Part this *Fly* came. I had it of Mr. *William Goupey*.

*The*

The Red bird from Surinam Published according to Act of Parliament May. 1. 1742
Geo Edwards.

# *The* RED BIRD *from* Surinam.

IT is of the Size here figur'd, and of the Tribe or Family of that I have deſcrib'd under the Name of the *Golden-headed Black Tit-mouſe*; the Feet in both agreeing with the *King-fiſher*'s; the Bill is of a middling Length and Thickneſs, not ſlender as in *Larks*, nor thick at its Baſis, as in the *Finch*-kind, the Top of it a little arched, of a dirty red Colour, the Corners of the Mouth deep cleft; the Eyes are placed juſt over the Slits of the Mouth; the Top of the Head, lower Part of the Belly, Thighs, Rump, Tail and its Covert-feathers, are of a beautiful Red or Scarlet-colour; the Sides of the Head, Neck, Breaſt, Back, and Wings, are of a dull dirty Red-colour, very dark all round the bright Red on the Crown, lighter on the Sides of the Head and Breaſt, the Red on the hinder Part of the Neck and Back is very dark, almoſt dusky; the Reds vary in Shades alſo in the Wings, the Tips of the Coverts being darkiſh, and the Quills toward their Tips gradually becoming almoſt Black, the Tail-feathers at their Tips are Black for about half an Inch in Breadth; the Legs, Feet, and Claws, are of a dirty yellow Colour; the hinder Part of the Legs have ſmall Feathers or Hairs down to the Feet.

This Bird is in the Duke of *Richmond*'s Cabinet. By the Make of its Feet, I take it to be a Bird frequenting watery Places: At firſt Sight it ſeems not unlike the *Cardinal Creſted Red Groſs-beck*, or as we call it, the *Virginia Nightingale*, tho' it differs very much from that in the Bigneſs and Shape of the Bill, which in that is *Finch*-like, and of a very large Size in Proportion; the Bill in this is rather ſmall than large; this wants the Creſt, tho' I believe it can raiſe the Feathers on the Crown, they being pretty long and looſe, that hath a manifeſt Creſt, which appears hanging backward when not erected; for Magnitude, they are pretty equal. I could name this Bird only from its Colour and Country, not knowing what Genus of *European* Birds to range it with. Were it not for the Structure of the Feet, this Bird might be ranged with the *Garrulus Bohemicus*, or *Silk-tail*, it being much of the ſame Bigneſs and Make of Body, and the Bill very like it. This Bird being ſomething doubtful as to its Genus, I have ſaid the more concerning it, that the Learned and Curious may hereafter be able to fix it more certainly.

## *The* GOWRY BIRD.

THIS Bird is of the *Groos-beck* or *Finch*-kind, of the Size here repreſented. *Albin* has figur'd a Bird ſomething like this, and makes it the Hen of another Bird he has placed it with; he calls it a *Chineſe Sparrow* in his *Hiſtory of Birds*, *Vol.* 2. *Tab.* 53. I do not think it the Hen of the Bird he has figur'd with it. I have ſeen ſeveral of theſe Birds at Dr. *Monroe*'s, and at other Gentlemen's Houſes, and I find they vary pretty much, as do the little *Indian* Birds call'd *Amadebats:* So that every Bird would require a ſeparate Deſcription. The Bird here under-deſcrib'd, was one of the fineſt I have met with; the Bill is of the Shape and Bigneſs of our *Green-Finch*'s Bill, of a Lead-colour, yet the Bird exceedeth not half the Size of the *Green-Finch*; the Eyes are of a dark Hazel-colour; the Head, Neck, beginning of the Breaſt, Back, Wings, and Tail, are of a dark rediſh Brown; the fore Part of the Neck hath ſomething of a purpliſh Caſt, the greater Quills are of a dirtier Brown than the reſt of the Wing, the Rump is of a lighter greeniſh Brown; the Breaſt, quite acroſs, and the Belly on the Sides, is black, thickly ſprinkled with ſmall round white Spots, of the Size of Rape-ſeed, ſome a little bigger, others a little leſs; the middle of the Belly, Thighs, lower Belly, and Covert-feathers under the Tail, are light Brown, or dirty White; the Legs and Feet are of a bluiſh or Lead-colour, ſhaped as in other ſmall Birds.

*Charles du Bois*, Eſq; Treaſurer to the *India* Company, invited me to his Houſe to draw this Bird. He told me it came from the *Eaſt Indies*, and was called a *Gowry* or *Coury Bird*, they being ſold for a ſmall Shell apiece, call'd a *Gowry*; ſo that I believe it doth not come from *China*, *Gowrys* not paſſing there as Money.

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...ara Bird from East India published according to act of Parliament ...

from China
Aug 5 1760
Edwards

## *The Cock* PADDA *or* RICE-BIRD.

THIS Bird is figur'd of its natural Bigneſs; it is about the Size of a *Green-Finch*, or rather bigger; it hath a very thick Bill for the bigneſs of the Bird, ending in a Point, of a fine red Colour above and beneath in the thick Part toward the Head, the Point for a little Space is White; the Eye is of a dark Colour; the Eyelids or Border of Skin round the Eye is of a bright Red; the Head is Black, except a white Spot on each Cheek, of the Shape of a Kidney-bean; the Neck, Breaſt, Back, and Covert-feathers of the Wings are of a fine bluiſh Aſh-colour, the Rump of a lighter Aſh-colour than the Back; the Aſh-colour on the Breaſt changes gradually toward the Belly, into a faint Roſe or Bloſſom-colour; beyond this Colour the lower Belly and Covert-feathers under the Tail, are dirty White; the greater Quill-feathers, and the whole Tail, are of a black Colour; the Legs and Feet of a faint Red, the Claws of a dirty White-colour. Tho' this Bird has but little gay Colouring in it, yet is it a Bird of much Beauty, the Feathers all over, except the Wings, appear to have a fine ſoft Bloom on them, like that on Plumbs, and fall on one another in ſuch Order that no Feather can be diſtinguiſhed, but the whole appears with a Surface ſmooth and even. I ſaw one of theſe Birds alive at Sir *Hans Sloane*'s: They came from *China*.

As there are Figures join'd with all theſe Deſcriptions, in which great Care has been taken juſtly to expreſs the extreme Parts, ſuch as the Bills and Feet, and other Parts which diſtinguiſh the Genus or Species of the different Birds, I thought it not proper to trouble the Reader with long and perplexed Deſcriptions of thoſe Parts, ſince he can, by caſting his Eye on the Figure, convey to his Senſe a much perfecter Idea, than a laborious and juſt Deſcription in Words could give.

## *The Hen* PADDA *or* RICE-BIRD.

THIS Bird is altogether of the ſame Magnitude and Shape with the laſt deſcrib'd, to which I ſuppoſe it to be the Hen. It is by the People who bring them from *China*, call'd the *Padda Bird*, becauſe they are fed with that Grain; *Padda* being the Name by which Rice is call'd, while the Grain continues in the Husks; ſo that I think the *Rice Bird* not a very improper Name. They are ſaid very much to annoy the Plantations of Rice; but tho' I have given it this Name, yet I muſt take notice theſe Birds are of that Tribe or Family of ſmall Birds we in *England* call *Finches*, tho' their Bills are larger in Proportion than any of that Genus we have with us. I not having Opportunity of ſeeing this Bird alive, the Deſcription may be leſs perfect than the other. It was preſerv'd in Spirits at Sir *Hans Sloane*'s.

The Bill is of a Fleſh-colour, it hath alſo the Eyelids or Skin round the Eye of a Fleſh-colour; the Head is wholly Black, wanting the white Spots in the Cheeks, which is the principal Difference between this and the laſt deſcrib'd Bird; the Neck, Back, Breaſt, and Wings, are of an Aſh-colour, not ſo bright as in the former, the Belly gradually changing into a faint dirtyiſh Bloſſom-colour, the Quills ſomething darker than the Covert-feathers of the Wings; on the Ridge of the Wing next the Breaſt, is a white Spot; the lower Belly, and Coverts under the Tail, are White, the Tail is Black, the Legs and Feet of a Fleſh-colour; the Edges of the Feathers, as in the other, intermix ſo equally, as to appear more like fine Hair than Feathers.

Some People uſing the *India* Trade, who have ſeen theſe Birds, call them *Java Sparrows*, and others, *Indian Sparrows*, and affirm they are found in *Java*; if ſo, it is like they are found in moſt of the Countries to which our *India* Company trade; but I rather believe the Trade between *China* and *Java*, may have made them as Plenty as Cage-Birds in *Java*, from which ſome may have ſuppoſed them Natives of that Country. I have obſerv'd Figures of theſe Birds very frequently in *Chineſe* Pictures, which is a pretty convincing Argument they are Natives of *China*.

# *The* CHINESE SPARROWS.

THESE Birds are figur'd of their Natural Bigneſs; they are of the *Finch*-kind, tho' they have Bills of a larger Size; the Bills in both are very large, juſt of the ſame Shape and Bigneſs, of a light bluiſh Aſh-colour; the Head, in the firſt Bird, which I ſuppoſe to be the Cock, is Black; in the fore Part of the Neck, the Black reaches down to the Breaſt; the Eye is of a dark Colour; the whole Body, Wings, and Tail, are of an equal Red-brown or dark Cinnamon-colour; the Legs and Feet of an Aſh-colour.

THE ſecond Bird, which I ſuppoſe to be the Hen, hath a dark-colour'd Eye; the Sides of the Head, round the Eye, the under-ſide of the Neck, Breaſt, Belly, and Covert-feathers under the Tail, are of a dirty White, a little inclining to a faded Bloſſom-colour; the Top of the Head, hinder Part of the Neck, Back, and Wings, are of a dirty browniſh Aſh-colour; the upper Covert-feathers of the Tail, White; the Tail and greater Quill-feathers, are of a Black or Dusky-colour; the Legs and Feet are of a Fleſh-colour.

I drew theſe Birds at a Bird-Merchant's in *White-Hart Yard* in the *Strand*, who call'd them *Indian Sparrows*. They were in a Cage together, and ſeem'd to agree like Cock and Hen. Though *Albin* has figur'd this with a black Head, and a Bird different to what I have here placed with it, which he ſays is the Hen; I ſhould not have repeated *Albin*'s Bird, had not this I call the Hen, been a Bird not yet deſcrib'd. *Albin*'s Cock differs from mine, in that it hath a broad black Stroke drawn from the Breaſt downward, through the whole Length of the Belly, which I could not diſcover; though I have, ſince I made this Draught, had one of theſe Birds myſelf, and examin'd it narrowly to find this Mark, but found the Belly wholly of the red Ruſſet-colour. I have been told theſe Birds are brought from *China*. I have given it Mr. *Albin*'s Name, which I think not improper; beſides, a multiplicity of Names for the ſame Thing, cauſes much Confuſion in Natural Hiſtory. See *Albin*'s Figure in *Vol.* 2. *Plate* 53. of his *Hiſtory of Birds*.

## *The* YELLOW-HEADED LINNET.

THIS Bird being of Kin to *Linnets* or *Canary-Birds*, I chooſe to call it by this Name: I have heard them call'd *Mexican Sparrows*; but I think it more of the *Linnet*-kind; the Bill is moderately big, like the Bills of moſt of our hard-bill'd Birds who crack Seeds, of a whitiſh or pale Fleſh-colour; the Eye is of a Hazel-colour; the Head and Throat are of a yellow Colour; from behind the Eyes, down the Sides of the Neck, are drawn brown Marks, growing wider towards their lower Parts, and falling into the Back; the hinder Part of the Head, upper Side of the Neck, Back, Wings, and Tail, are of a dirty Brown-colour, ſpotted on the Neck and Back with dirty Spots, drawn downward; the greater or outer Quills, and the Feathers of the Tail darker than the Back, and upper Part of the Wings; the Breaſt, Belly, Thighs, and Covert-feathers under the Tail, are of a light Clay-colour, the Breaſt and Belly ſpotted, with dark brown Spots, drawn downward, which Spots begin on the lower Part of the Yellow on the Throat; the Legs and Feet are Brown, or of a dirty Fleſh-colour.

I drew this Bird at Sir *Charles Wager*'s Houſe at *Parſons Green*. The Print ſhews the Bird of its natural Bigneſs.

A Cage of theſe Birds was found on board a *Spaniſh* Prize, taken by an *Engliſh* Ship in the *Weſt Indies*; they are Natives of *Mexico*, the Ship in which they were found being bound from *Vera Cruz* to *Old Spain*.

the yellow headed finch from North America

The greater indian Crane 1739
G. Edwards

## *The* GREATER INDIAN CRANE.

THIS is a very large and ſtately Bird, I believe bigger than the common *Crane*, and hath a longer Bill in Proportion; it walks with a very grave and ſolemn Air; its Height, as it ſtands or walks, without extending the Neck greatly, is about five Feet. Mr. *Willughby* has deſcrib'd an *Indian Crane* which ſeems to be much leſs than this, and a quite different Bird; ſo I thought the *Greater Indian Crane* might be a Name proper enough for this Bird; it fed on Barley and other Grain, but by reaſon of the Length and Sharpneſs of the Bill, it could not gather the Grain into its Mouth without jerking back its Head pretty quick, and catching the Grain into its Mouth after it had taken it in the Point of its Bill; the Bill is long and pretty thick toward the Head, ending in a ſharp Point, of a greeniſh Yellow-colour, dusky at the Tip, having on each Side an oblong Noſtril pretty near the Middle, tho' nearer the Head than the Point; the Eyes are of a bright hazel or rediſh Colour; the Head, and a ſmall Part of the Neck, are cover'd with a bare Skin, of a fine red Colour; about the Baſe of the Bill, under the Chin, and all round the beginning of the Neck, or hinder Part of the Head, it is thin ſet with fine black hair-like Feathers, a ſmall Space of the Neck remaining quite bare below it; the Crown of the Head, and two Spots by the Ears are White, and bare of Feathers; the Neck is very long, cover'd in the upper Part with white Feathers, which gradually become Aſh-colour towards its Bottom; the Neck feathers are not ſo long and looſe as in *Herons*; the whole Body, Wings and Tail, except the greater or outer Quills of the Wings, are Aſh-colour, ſomething lighter on the Breaſt than on the Back and Wings; the Quills are Black, and extend themſelves, when the Wings are cloſed, of almoſt equal Length with the Tail; the Legs are very long and bare of Feathers for a good Space above the Knees; it hath three Toes ſtanding forward, of a moderate Length, and a ſmall back Toe; both Legs and Feet are of a red Colour like thoſe of *Pigeons*, the Claws black.

This Bird I drew from the Life at Sir *Charles Wager*'s, who afterwards preſented it to Dr. *Mead*. It was brought from the *Eaſt Indies*.

## *The* COOT-FOOTED TRINGA.

THIS Bird is here figur'd of the natural Bigneſs; it is for Shape, Size, and general Colouring, like the *Leſſer Tringa*, or the *Stint*, deſcrib'd in *Willughby*, the chief Difference being in the Feet, which are border'd with ſcollop'd Fins, as in the *Bald Coot*; the Bill is long, pretty ſlender, and of a black Colour, a little bowed downward at the Point of the upper Mandible; the Eyes are placed pretty far from the Bill, as they are in moſt of this Kind; the Crown of the Head is Black; the Sides of the Head, all round the Eyes, round the Baſe of the Bill and Chin, are White; the whole Neck is of a faint Aſh-colour, a very little inclining to Bloſſom-colour; the Breaſt, Belly, Thighs, and Covert-feathers under the Tail are White; the lower Part of the Neck behind, the whole Back, Wings, and Tail, are of a dark dirty Brown-colour, tho' the very Borders of the Feathers are fringed with a lighter Colour; the greater or outer Quills are almoſt black, having white Shefts or Stems, the middle Quills have white Tips and Borders pretty narrow, the inner or thoſe next the Back, of the ſame Colour with it; the Covert-feathers next above the Quills, are tip'd with White pretty deep, which form a broad white Bar acroſs the Wing, the under Side of the Tail is Aſh-colour; the Legs are of a middling Length, bare above the Knees for a good Space; it hath four Toes ſtanding after the uſual Manner, the three forward Toes have ſcollop'd Fins on each Side, according to the number of Joints in each Toe, the Indentures falling in upon every Joint, ſo that the Fins are not diſturbed or ruffled by the bending of the Joints, the back Toe is ſmall; both Legs and Feet are of a Lead-colour; it hath black Claws. I look on this Bird's Feet to be very ſingular, no Bird of the *Snipe* or *Tringa*-kind having any thing like them.

It was given me by Mr. *Alexander Light*, a curious Perſon, now reſiding in *Hudſon's Bay*, whither he was ſent by the *Hudſon's Bay* Company. He told me it came on board a Ship ſailing on the Coaſt of *Maryland*, a good Diſtance from Shore, in an Off-land Wind.

*The*

The Spotted Tringa published according to Act of Parliament 1741
Geo Edwards

the Plouer from Bengall

## *The* BLACK-BREASTED INDIAN PLOVER.

THIS Bird is ſomething bigger than the *Lapwing*, it agrees pretty near in Size with our *Engliſh Grey* and *Green Plovers*, being ſhap'd like them, except in its Legs, which are a pretty deal longer; it is here drawn of its natural Bigneſs; its Bill is of a middling Length, of a pretty equal Thickneſs, black of Colour, ending in a Point, the Middle of the Bill is not quite ſo thick as it is at its Baſis and near the Point; it hath on each Side an oblong Noſtril; the Crown of the Head is Black with a green Gloſs, theſe black Feathers reach an Inch beyond the Head behind, and form a Creſt; the Cheeks, hinder Part of the Head, and two broad Lines down on each Side the Neck are White; between the black Crown and the White in the Sides of the Head, are placed the Eyes; the lower Part of the Neck behind, the whole Back and Covert-feathers of the Wings, are of a brown Colour; the Tips of the Rows of Coverts next above the Quills are White, the greater Quills Black, the leſſer next the Back, Brown; the Ridge of the Wing, from the Bend downward, hath black and white Feathers intermixed; from the Bill downward, on the Throat, and beginning of the Breaſt, is drawn a black Mark, which falls into the Black on the Breaſt; the Breaſt and part of the Belly are Black, having a fine purple Gloſs on the Breaſt; the Thighs, lower Belly, and Covert-feathers under the Tail are White; the Feathers of the Tail are of equal Length, White at their Bottoms, and Black acroſs the End, for the breadth of an Inch and a half; the Legs are longer than common in this kind of Birds; it hath only three Toes of a moderate Length all ſtanding forward; the Legs are bare of Feathers a little way above the Knees; both Legs, Feet and Claws, are of a dirty dark Brown, inclining to Black.

I drew this from a Bird lent me by Mr. *Peter Colinſon*, which was ſent in Spirits with other Birds from *Gamron* in *Perſia*. I wrote it from *Bengal* on the Plate, through a Miſtake.

# *The* SPUR-WINGED WATER HEN.

THIS Bird is of the *Water Hen*-kind; *Willughby* has deſcrib'd ſomething like it as to Shape, but of other Colours; the Print ſhews the Bird of its natural Bigneſs; the Bill is near an Inch and a half long, of a yellow Colour, the Noſtrils ſituate on each Side about the middle of the Bill; it hath at the Baſis of the upper Mandible a bald Skin, as in other *Water Hens*, but different, in that it is a looſe Flap, ſcollop'd with three Scollops on the Top, join'd to the Head at the Bottom, of a yellowiſh Colour; I ſuppoſe it was Red when the Bird was living, ſince that Part is deſcrib'd to be ſo in the Birds *Margrave* ſaw in *Braſil*; the Crown of the Head is Brown, intermixed with ſome dusky Spots; from the Corners of the Mouth, through the Eyes, to the hind Part of the Neck on each Side, is drawn a black Line, above the Eyes are white Lines; the under Side of the Head, Neck, Breaſt, Belly, Thighs, and under Coverts of the Tail are White, on the Sides of the Belly and Thighs, are ſprinkled a few red Marks; the hinder Part of the Neck is Black, which by degrees becomes Brown in the beginning of the Back, the lower Part of the Back, Rump, and upper Side of the Tail, are of a purpliſh inclining to a red Roſe-colour; the Feathers about the Shoulders, or ſetting on of the Wings, are of a light Brown, the Quills of the Wings are of a fine Green-colour tip'd with Black, except a few of the ſmaller next the Back, which are Brown; the firſt Coverts above the Quills are Black, next above is a Row of Brown, the reſt of the Coverts are of a Roſe or purpliſh Colour; the Covert-feathers within-ſide the Wings, are of a rediſh Brown; what is moſt extraordinary in this Bird, is a Pair of ſtrong, thick, ſhort, yellow Spurs on the Joints of the Wings turning inward, ſo that they point toward each other; the Legs are very long, and bare of Feathers above the Knees; the middle Toe for Length, equals the Leg, the ſide Toes a little ſhorter, the back Toe is pretty long, having a Claw or Nail ſtraight like a Needle, and longer than the Toe, which together equal the Length of the Leg, the back Toe is only one Joint, the inner two, the middle three, and the outer Toe four. I have been the more particular in deſcribing the Joints of the Toes in this Bird, becauſe this Kind is ſaid in the Deſcriptions I find in *Willughby* to have four Joints in each Toe; the three forward Toes have long ſlender Claws, pretty ſtraight; both Legs, Feet and Claws of a Lead or bluiſh Aſh-colour.

This Bird had been preſerv'd a good while in Spirits by Sir *Hans Sloane*, who lent it me that I might make a Drawing of it: I was told it was brought from *Carthagena* in *South America*.

*The*

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# *The* PENGUIN.

THIS Bird is about the Bigneſs of a common tame *Gooſe*, and is ſuppos'd when it cometh to Land to walk in this erect Poſture, by reaſon of the backward Situation of the Legs. Voyagers who have ſeen this Bird, report it to walk erect; the Bill is not very long nor depreſs'd like a *Gooſe*'s, but rather compreſs'd ſide-ways; the Corners of the Mouth are pretty deep and reach almoſt under the Eyes; in the upper Mandible on each Side, is a Cleft or Groove, the Feathers of the Head pointing on each Side of the Bill, and cover the Noſtrils; the Bill is of a red Colour; the fore part of the Head, all round the Bill, and as far as the Eyes, is of a dirty Brown; the back Part of the Head, upper Part of the Neck and Back are of a dark dirty purpliſh Colour, cover'd with very ſmall ſtiff Feathers, not eaſily ruffled or diſorder'd, appearing more like the Scales of Serpents than Feathers; the under Side of the Neck, Breaſt, Belly, and Sides under the Wings are white, compos'd of Feathers more agreeing with the common Make and Appearance of Feathers, yet lying pretty cloſe and firm; the Wings are ſmall and flat, like little Boards or Paddles, of a brown Colour; both above and beneath, they are cover'd with Feathers ſo ſtiff and ſmall, that a ſlight Obſerver might take them for Shagreen, that Part which anſwers the Tips of the Quills in other Wings, is white; it hath no appearance of a Tail, except a few ſhort black Briſtles on the Rump; the Legs are ſhort; it hath three Toes ſtanding forward, and webed together as in Geeſe, the inner of theſe Toes having a Fin or lateral Membrane within-ſide; a very ſmall fourth Toe looſe from the other three, ſtanding forward and within the innermoſt of the other three, contrary to any thing in the Feet of Birds I have yet ſeen; the Legs and Feet are of a dirty red Colour, armed with pretty long ſharp brown Claws; the hind Part of the Legs and Bottoms of the Feet, are Black.

This Bird was lent me by Mr. *Peter Colinſon*; he could not tell from whence it came. I find them mention'd chiefly by Voyagers to the Straights of *Magellan*, and the *Cape of Good Hope*.

In Sir *Tho. Roe*'s Voyage to *India*, I find this Account: "On the Iſle of *Penguin* "is a ſort of Fowl of that Name, that goes upright; his Wings without Feathers, "hanging down like Sleeves, faced with White, they do not fly, but only walk in "Parcels, keeping regularly their own Quarters." Churchill's *Collect. of Voyages*, *Vol.* 1. *p.* 767.

The above-mention'd *Penguin* Iſle is near the *Cape of Good Hope*. I have examin'd ſome of the Voyages to the Straights of *Magellan*, and find very little Account of the *Penguins* there, more than that they go upright, and burrow under the Shores: So that I cannot determine the above-deſcrib'd to be a Native of any certain Part of the World. Had theſe Voyagers given ſlight Deſcriptions of the Things they mention, we might from thence probably have fixed its native Place.

# *The* SPOTTED GREENLAND DOVE.

THIS Bird is here figur'd of its natural Bigneſs, by comparing it with the *Greenland Dove* of *Willughby*, I find it agrees exactly in Shape and Size with that, the Biil and Legs being the very ſame as to Make, tho' different in Colour, therefore I believe it to be a young Bird, before it has molted its firſt Feathers, the old ones being Black, except a large white Spot in each Wing, and the Legs and Feet of a fine Red. The flying Bird, in this Plate, ſhews the *Black Greenland Dove*, at a Diſtance, by way of comparing it with this; the Bill is pretty long, of a dark or black Colour, a little bowed or hooked toward the Point; the whole under-ſide, from Bill to Tail, is white, having very faint tranſverſe Bars of Aſh-colour; the Top of the Head, upper Side of the Neck, Back and Tail, are of a dusky Black, with tranſverſe Bars of a deep Black, the Quills are wholly Black, the Coverts above them tip'd with White; then ſucceeds a Row of Black, the leſſer Coverts form a large Spot of White in the upper Part of the Wing, ſprinkled with Black, the Ridge and upper Part of the Wing is border'd round with Black, the Legs and Feet are of a dirty Fleſh-colour; it hath three Toes only, all ſtanding forward, armed with ſmall Claws and webed together; it hath alſo Fins bordering on the inſides of the inner Toes. *Albin* has figur'd a Bird in his Second *Vol. p.* 73. which he calls the Cock *Greenland Dove*, and another in *Vol.* 1. *p.* 81. which he calls the Hen; I believe he may have met with ſomething like this Hen, there being ſuch a ſort of Bird, but not the Hen of the *Greenland Dove*. Now I ſuppoſe he wanting a Cock to his Hen, and ſeeing in *Willughby* the Colours were few and ſimple, thought he might eaſily make it out without ſeeing the Bird; ſo he made a Plate for the Cock, which is only the direct reverſe of his Hen, and has colour'd it by *Willoughby*'s Deſcription, and having never ſeen the Cock, he ſuppoſed it to have a Bill like that he calls the Hen; whereas the *Greenland Dove* is a bigger Bird, and hath a pretty long ſlender Bill, more than double the Length of his in Proportion. I thought it not amiſs to rectify this Miſtake in Mr. *Albin*'s Works.

I had this Bird of Sir *Hans Sloane*, who kept it ſome time alive: It was preſented to him by Captain *Craycott*, who brought it directly from *Greenland*.

If it be true, that this Bird changes White in Winter, as *Willughby*'s Deſcription mentions, this might perhaps be taken in the Time it was changing from Black to White, or from White to Black. See this Bird in *Willughby*, *P.* 326. *Tab.* 78. tho' to me there ſeems no good Proof of its changing from one Colour to another.

*The*

## *The* GREENLAND BUCK.

THIS Deer, in compariſon with ours in *England*, is very thick and clumſy, being for Proportion of its Parts more like a well grown Calf than a Deer; from the Ground to the top of the Shoulders, it is about three Feet high *Engliſh* meaſure; it hath a much ſhorter Neck, and thicker Legs than is common in the Deer-kind; in Summer-time it is cover'd with ſmooth ſhort Hair of a Mouſe-colour, againſt Winter there ſprings from beneath this a ſecond Coat of long rough white Hair, tho' it is a little Brown on the Back, and the lower Part of the Face; this long Hair gives it a thick clumſey Appearance; in the Spring again this rough winter Clothing is, as it were, thruſt off by the ſucceeding Summer's Coat, which is ſmooth and ſhort, and ſo it continues to change its Coverings; what is moſt remarkable in this Kind is the Noſe, which is wholly cover'd with Hair in that Part, which in other Deer is bare Skin and moiſt: I ſuppoſe had it been naked, it muſt neceſſarily have froze in thoſe cold Countries, ſo Nature has given it this Covering to defend it; the Eyes are pretty large, ſtanding a little out of the Head; both Male and Female have Horns which is not common; its Hoofs are not pointed, they part pretty much in the Cleft, and are broad at the Bottom, in order, I ſuppoſe, to keep them from ſinking too far into the Snow; it hath two ſmall Hoofs or Claws behind the greater on each Foot, placed pretty high; the Hoofs are of a dark Horn-colour; the Horns in this were not perfect, it being young; they were cover'd with a Pluſh-like Skin, of a brown Colour, and ſhap'd as in the Figure.

I ſaw a Head of perfect Horns brought over with theſe Deer, which had two large palmed Branches over the Eyes, conveniently placed as Shovels, to remove the Snow from the Graſs; a little above theſe were two other Palms, but leſs, ſtanding outward; above theſe each Horn ſpread itſelf into five round Branches not at all palmed. A Male and Female of theſe Deer were preſented to Sir *Hans Sloane*, *Anno* 1738, by Captain *Craycott*, who brought them over. Sir *Hans* afterwards preſented them to his Grace the Duke of *Richmond*, who ſent them to his Park in *Suſſex*. I hear they are ſince dead, without any Increaſe. This is by ſome ſuppoſed to be the Rain-Deer of the *Laplanders* and *Ruſſians*; but I cannot pretend to aſſert it is, or is not. The Figure ſhews it in its winter Clothing.

# *The* PORCUPINE *from* Hudſon's Bay.

FOR Shape and Bigneſs it much reſembles a Caſtor or Beaver, or to compare it to ſome well known thing for Size of Body, it is equal to a Fox, tho' unlike it in Shape; the Head is like a Rabit's; it hath a flat Noſe intirely cover'd with ſhort Hair; the Teeth before, two above and two beneath, are very ſtrong, of a yellow Colour, and ſeem to be made for gnawing or biting of Graſs; it hath very ſmall Ears hardly appearing beyond the Fur; the Legs are ſhort, the Claws long, four on each Foot forwards, and five on each hinder Foot, all hollowed within like Scoops; the Tail is of a middling Length, thicker toward the Body than at the End, the under-ſide of the Tail towards the End is White; it is clothed all over the Body with pretty ſoft Fur about four Inches long, tho' ſhorter about the Head and near the Paws, and a little longer on the hinder Part of the Head; beneath the Hair on the upper Part of the Head, Body and Tail, it is thick ſet with very ſharp ſtiff Quills, the longeſt being hardly three Inches long, which gradually ſhortens towards the Noſe, and on the Sides towards the Belly, the Quills cannot be ſeen through the Fur, except a little on the Rump where the Hair was thin; it had beſides the ſoft Fur which was all the Body over of a dark Brown or Sable-colour, ſome long ſtiff ſtraggling Hairs thinly ſet, three Inches longer than the under Fur, the Ends of which being of a dirty White, made the Fur appear a little griſled in ſome Places, the Quills are very ſharp, ſeveral of them having ſtuck faſter in my Fingers than in the Skin on a ſlight touch; they are bearded, and not eaſily drawn out when enter'd the Skin: There came over with this, a young one about the Bigneſs of a Rat; it had a blacker Fur than the old one, and the Quills were plainly ſeen and felt among the Hair.

Theſe were brought from *Hudſon's Bay*, and preſented to Dr. *R. M. Maſſey*, and are now in Sir *Hans Sloane*'s Collection at *Chelſea*. I believe this Creature has not before been deſcrib'd. The Quills are white with black Points. See in the Plate a Quill of its natural Shape and Size, and the Point of a Quill magnified.

A Friend of mine reſiding at *Hudſon's Bay*, at my Requeſt has reſolved me ſome Queries I ſent him relating to this Creature.

*Extract from his Letter, dated* Albany, Auguſt 10, 1742.

" THE Porcupine in this Country, is a Beaſt which makes its Neſt or Den under " the Roots of great Trees, and ſleeps much; it feeds on the Bark of Juniper " and other Trees, but chiefly on Juniper; in Winter it eats Snow inſtead of drinking, " and laps Water in Summer like a Cat or Dog, but carefully avoids going into it. " His Hair and Quills remain all Summer without alteration of Colour; but as the " Weather grows warmer in the Spring, the Fur grows thinner, as in all Creatures in " this Country. But you may depend on better Information next Year, for they are " very plentiful on the Eaſt Main, ſeveral of my trading *Indians* depending on them " for Food at ſome Seaſons of the Year.

*Your moſt humble Servant,*
ALEXANDER LIGHT.

A

# NATURAL HISTORY

OF

# BIRDS,

Moſt of which have not been figured or deſcribed, and others very little known, from obſcure or too brief Deſcriptions without Figures, or from Figures very ill deſigned:

CONTAINING

The Figures of Sixty-One BIRDS and Two QUADRUPEDES, engrav'd on Fifty-Three Copper Plates, after curious Original Drawings from Life, and exactly Colour'd. With full and accurate Deſcriptions.

To which is added,

An APPENDIX, by Way of ILLUSTRATION.

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PART II.

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*By* GEORGE EDWARDS.

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*LONDON:*

Printed for the AUTHOR, at the *College of Phyſicians* in *Warwick-Lane.*

M. DCC. XLVII.

TO

# Sir *HANS SLOANE*, Bart.

## *Phyſician in Ordinary to his* MAJESTY,

*Late* PRESIDENT *of the* Royal College *of* PHYSICIANS, London, *and of the* ROYAL SOCIETY.

*Honoured SIR,*

SUFFER me to caſt this weak Eſſay (towards Natural Knowledge) into your boundleſs Treaſury of Nature, that it may be ſupported by your Charitable Protection, and skreen'd under your Illuſtrious Name from the Malice of Detractors. If there be any Thing in it worthy your Notice, it is principally owing to your Generoſity, in giving me all poſſible Encouragement in the Art of Deſigning after Nature, in which Employment you have (without ſparing your Purſe) continued me for many Years, to my great Improvement in that Art: Yet, Sir, your indulgent Kindneſs, in giving me a full Liberty at all Times, for theſe many Years paſt, to conſult and examine that ineſtimable Treaſure of Nature and Arts, collected by the worthy Induſtry and Labour of a great Part of your Life, engages my Gratitude more than any mercenary Conſiderations.

I have often reflected on my own good Fortune, when I have conſidered that the Benefit which I enjoy has for

for many Years been an improving and pleaſant Entertainment, not only to the greateſt of our Nobility, but even to the Royal Family of theſe Kingdoms, as well as to all Foreigners of Diſtinction who have viſited this Kingdom, of which Number ſome are Sovereign Princes, and Princes of Sovereign Houſes: In the Front of the latter may be placed his preſent Imperial Majeſty, whoſe great Taſte for Natural Knowledge, and other Sciences, led him ſeveral Times to indulge his Curioſity in viewing ſuch valuable Rarities as are no where to be met with but in your Compleat *Muſeum*, and at the ſame Time honoured their worthy Poſſeſſor with his Viſits, during the ſhort Stay he made in *London*.

Yet, Sir, the forementionʼd Obligations are not the greateſt that your Benevolence has beſtowed on me: It would be high Ingratitude, ſhould I forget the Pains you have taken to influence the Gentlemen of the *College of Phyſicians* in Favour of me, in order to place me in the Office I now bear under that Honourable Society; ſince it has raiſed me, I believe, as many Patrons as there are Gentlemen of that Learned Body; and, by adding ſomething to a ſmall Patrimony, you have rendered my Condition both eaſy and happy; for which Benefits I can only offer up my Prayers for the Repoſe of your Body, and your Peace and Serenity of Mind, ſo long as it ſhall pleaſe God to continue your valuable Life.

*I am*, HONOURED SIR,

*Your moſt Humble*

*and moſt obliged Servant*,

GEORGE EDWARDS.

Published may 1.1794

## *The* ASH-COLOURED BUZZARD.

I Have given this Bird the above Name, becauſe it comes pretty near the Bird we call a *Buzzard*, or *Pottock*, in its Shape, Magnitude, and partly in its Colour, tho' it differs in many Reſpects, which ſhews it to be ſpecifically different from our's in *England*, which ſee deſcribed in *Willoughby*'s Ornithology, *p.* 70. *Tab.* 6. It ſeemed to me of the Bigneſs of a middle-ſized *Hen* or *Cock*; its Shape and due Proportions I have, as well as I could, expreſſed in the Figure.

The Bill is of a blueiſh Lead-Colour, cover'd with a Skin of the ſame Colour, from the Noſtrils to the Point an Inch and a Quarter, from the Angles of the Mouth to the Point of the Bill two Inches: The Head, and Fore-part of the Neck, are cover'd with Feathers, having dark brown Spots in the Middle, the reſt of the Feathers being white, which make a pretty Appearance of White ſpotted with dark Brown; from the Angles of the Mouth is drawn on each Side under the Eyes a dusky Line; the dark Spots on the Breaſt are larger than thoſe on the Head; the Sides and Belly are covered with dark brown Feathers, ſpotted with round or oval Spots of White; the Thighs are covered with ſoft, looſe, white Feathers, with long irregular Daſhes of dark Brown down their Shafts; the covert Feathers on the under Side of the Tail are barr'd tranſverſly with Black and White; the whole upper Side, Neck, Back, Wings, and Tail, are covered with browniſh aſh-coloured Feathers, darker in their middle Parts, their Edges becoming gradually lighter, which is moſt manifeſt in the ſmaller covert Feathers of the Wings, their very Edges being almoſt white. The outer Webb of the firſt Quill is ſpotted with a light Colour; the inner Webb on the under Side is Aſh-colour, indented with White very diſtinctly, which Indenture becomes more and more confuſed and broken till the twelfth Quill, where it wholly diſappears, the reſt of the Quills within being Aſh-colour: The covert Feathers, within-ſide of the Wings, are of a dark, dirty Brown, ſprinkled with round Spots of White: The upper Side of the Tail is barr'd a-croſs with narrow Bars of Clay-Colour; as are the Feathers that cover the upper Side of the Tail: The under Side of the Tail is Aſh-colour barr'd a-croſs with White: The Legs and Feet are of a blueiſh Aſh-colour; the Claws black; the fore Part of the Legs are cover'd half Way to the Feet with dusky Feathers.

This Bird was brought from *Hudſon's Bay* by Mr. *Alexander Light*, who gave it me; it was a ſtuffed Skin well preſerved: He told me its principal Prey was the *Lagopus avis*, known in thoſe Parts by the Name of the *white Partridge*, which I have placed with him by way of Decoration; but as I deſign a Plate in particular of the *white Partridge*, I ſhall ſay nothing of him here farther, than to let the Reader know, that he is in this Plate figur'd in his full Winter's Dreſs, being wholly white, except ſome black Feathers in his Tail. The Figure that follows, *Pag.* 72. will repreſent him in the Spring, when he is changing from White to Brown, or Rediſh.

## *The* Crested Red, *or* Russit Butcher-Bird.

THIS Bird is figur'd of its natural Bigneſs, it being of the Size and Shape, and ſomething of the Colour of the Hen *Butcher-Bird*, deſcribed by *Willoughby*, *p.* 89. The Bill is a little like a *Hawk*'s, but longer, being a little hooked, having Angles on each Side near the Point of the upper Mandible, of a Fleſh-colour at the Baſis, gradually growing black toward the Point; behind each Eye it hath a black Spot in form of a half Moon; round the Baſis of the upper Mandible of the Bill it hath black Briſtles ſticking out like Smellers; the Creſt or Crown of the Head is of a Reddiſh-Colour, appearing in the dead Bird as repreſented in the Print; the upper Side of the Neck, Back, Rump, and upper Side of the Tail are red, or ruſſit, not ſo bright as the Creſt; the Sides of the Head round the Eyes, Throat, Breaſt, Belly, Thighs, and Coverts under the Tail, are of a dirty, pale Orange-colour, with tranſverſe dusky Lines; the Wings are brown; the greater Feathers ſomething darker than the Coverts, all edged with a lighter Brown; the Legs, Feet, and Claws are black; the under Side of the Tail is of a Clay-colour; the middle Feathers longeſt; the ſide Feathers growing gradually ſhorter, as in *Magpyes*. Becauſe this Bird pretty much reſembles the Hen *Butcher-Bird* mentioned above, I thought proper to ſhew wherein they differ; this has ſomething of a Creſt, that no Appearance of one; this hath a large black Spot behind the Eye, that hath none; this hath the whole under Side of a reddiſh Yellow, with tranſverſe Lines; that hath the under Side of a dirty White, with ſemi-lunar Spots; this hath the Back of a very red Brown, without any Marks; that of a cinerious Brown, barred a-croſs with lighter and darker Colours; the Bill, Wings, and Feet in both are very nearly the ſame. This Bird was ſent from *Bengal*, to Mr. *Dandridge* in *Moorfields*, *London*. It is called in its native Country, *Charah*. This Genus of Birds is called in *France* by the general Name of *Pie grieche*. See a Book of very neat Prints of Birds, drawn and publiſhed by *N. Robert*, one of the Cabinet Painters to *Lewis* the 14th of *France*, Tab. 4. where ſeveral Species of them are figured very exactly.

*The*

54

# *The leaſt* BUTCHER-BIRD.

THIS Bird hath already been figured and ſuperficially deſcribed by *Albin*; but, on examining his Figure and Deſcription, I find ſo much Inaccuracy in both, that I have thought it convenient (it being a Bird little known in *England*) to give it a Figure and more perfect Deſcription: To which I have added its Hen, which I believe was never before figured; it is called by *Albin* the *Beardmanica*, or *Bearded Tit-mouſe*, but it agreeing with the *Butcher-Bird* in moſt of its Characteriſticks, I conclude it to be a Species of that Genus.

Theſe Birds are here repreſented of their natural Bigneſs; the lower Figure in the Plate is the Cock, he hath the Bill ſomething arched, as have the others of this Kind, of a fine light Orange-Colour. I could perceive no Angle in the Bill. The Circle round the Eye is of a bright Orange-Colour: From the Baſis of the Bill is a broad Bar of Black, which encompaſſes the Eye, and tends downwards beneath the Eye, where it terminates in a Point, as expreſſed in the Figure: The Throat and Sides of the Head are white, which Whiteneſs encompaſſes the above-mention'd black Spot; the Crown of the Head is of a blueiſh Aſh-colour; the Breaſt is faintly tinctured with a Roſe or Bloſſom Colour; the Belly is firſt whitiſh, the Thighs and towards the Vent being darker; the Sides under the Wings are clouded with Orange-colour; the covert Feathers under the Tail are black; the upper Side, Neck, Back, and Tail are of a red Brown, inclining to Orange-colour; the greater Quills of the Wings are black, edged with White; the inner next the Back are black, edged with Orange-colour; the two innermoſt, ſave one, have their inner Webs white; the leaſt and innermoſt Quill is wholly white; the firſt Row of the upper covert Feathers of the Wings anſwer exactly in Colour to the Quills they cover; though in the Orange-colour they are tipp'd deeper and brighter than the Quills, which makes a Bar of Orange a-croſs the Wings; the leſſer Coverts are black; the Ridge of the Wing is white; the covert Feathers within-ſide of the Wings are of a yellowiſh White; there are intermixed between the Back and the upper Coverts of the Wing a few light or whitiſh Feathers; the Tail conſiſts of twelve Feathers, longeſt in the Middle, ſhortening gradually towards the Sides, to leſs than half the Length of the Middle Feathers; the Tail beneath declines from Orange to an Aſh-colour; the Legs and Feet are black. The Hen differs from the Cock, in that ſhe hath no black Mark about her Eyes; the Coverts under her Tail are light Brown; the middle Feathers of her Tail are like the Cock's; the Side Feathers are black, with pretty deep white Tips; her Head on the Top is of a dirty Brown, which in the Cock is blueiſh; her Back is ſprinkled with ſome duſky Spots, tending length-ways; the Point of her Bill is black; ſhe hath not the roſe-coloured Tincture on her Breaſt; but in all other Reſpects ſhe agrees with the Cock both as to Shape and Colour.

What Mr. *Albin* ſays of the Care the Cock takes to cover the Hen with his Wing when at Rooſt, I have heard reported by others. The Right Honourable the Counteſs of *Albemarle* brought with her from *Copenhagen* a large Cage full of theſe Birds, when ſhe returned from her Attendance on one of the Princeſſes of *Great Britain*, who was eſpouſed by the Prince Royal of *Denmark*, in the Year 1743. I was favoured with a Sight of them by the Counteſs, and have ſeen ſome others of the ſame Kind, both Cocks and Hens, ſhot among the Reeds in Marſhes near *London*, though they are not well enough known in *England* to have a Name.

Mr. *Albin* has figured and deſcribed two Birds, Male and Female, in one Plate, vol. 3. p. 53. by the Name of *Mountain-Tits*, which he had from Drawings of Sir *Thomas Lowther*; which I take to be no other than his *Bearded Tit-mouſe*, or *Beardmanica*; which ſee in his Hiſtory of Birds, *Vol.* 1. *p.* 46. I am the more confirmed in this Opinion, ſince I have ſeen, I believe, the original Drawing, which is now in the Collection of *Richard Mead*, M. D. Phyſician to the King.

*The*

## *The* Fork-tail'd Indian Butcher-Bird.

FROM the Structure of the Bill, the Briſtles which ſhoot from its Baſis, and the Strength of its Legs, I have determined to give it the above Name; though the Tail be quite contrary to the Make of the *Butcher-Bird*'s; this having its longeſt Feathers on the Sides, and the ſhorteſt in the Middle.

This Plate preſents you with the Figure of the Bird drawn as near to the Size of Nature as I could do it by the Eye; it being firmly incloſed in Glaſs, I could not well meaſure its Parts: It hath a thick, ſtrong Bill, arched ſomething like a *Hawk*'s Bill, but not ſo much over hanging, and longer in Proportion to its Thickneſs, with pretty large Noſtrils: The Baſis of the upper Mandible hath many ſtiff Hairs round it, tending forward; both upper and lower Mandibles are of a duſky Brown, or Black, lighter towards the Baſis, and becoming gradually darker towards the Point. The whole Head, Neck, Back, and covert Feathers of the Wings are of a bright ſhining Black, reflecting Blue, Purple, and Green, as they are variouſly turned and expoſed to different Lights. The greater Quills, with ſome of the firſt Row of covert Feathers next above them, are of a ruſty Black, without any Luſtre, though the Quills next the Body are of the Colour of the Head and Back: The Tail Feathers are ſhorter in the Middle than on the Sides, which makes it appear notably forked, all of a dull, ruſty Black; the two outermoſt Feathers being tipped with a dirty White: The Breaſt is of a dark Aſh-colour, or blackiſh: The whole Belly, Thighs, and covert Feathers under the Tail, are White: The Sides and the Thighs are a little clouded with duſky Spots: The Legs, Feet, and Claws are of a duſky, blackiſh Colour.

I was doubtful whether to range this Bird with the *Butcher-Bird*, or *Magpye* Kind, for it ſeems equally of kin to both, and I think the *Magpye* may juſtly be ranged with the *Butcher-Bird*, ſeeing they agree in almoſt all Reſpects; though no *Engliſhman* hath obſerved it, yet the *French*, by calling them all *Pyes*, ſeem to have better diſcovered the Conformity of their Natures. I take this Bird to be a *non deſcript*. It is in the Collection of Mr. *Dandridge*, whoſe obliging Nature has given me frequent Occaſions to mention his Name. It was brought from *Bengal*, and is called in that Country Language, *Fingah*.

*The*

# *The Great* SPOTTED CUCKOW.

THIS Bird (to liken it in Size to what is well known to us) is of the Bigneſs of a *Magpye*, or *Jay*, and is the largeſt of four Sorts of *Cuckoos*, of which I have Drawings from Nature in my Collection of Birds, and in its Colouring and Spots is the moſt elegant Bird of its Genus that I have either ſeen, or find deſcribed by Authors. See two Sorts deſcribed and figured in Sir *Hans Sloane*'s Natural Hiſtory of *Jamaica*. Vol. II. Page 312, 313. *Tab.* 258. and one in Mr. *Catesby*'s Natural Hiſtory of *Carolina*. Vol. I. p. 13.

It hath a pretty ſtrong black Bill, ſomething long in Proportion to its Thickneſs, and a little bowed downward, ending in a Point; the lower Mandible hath ſomething of an Angle underneath; the whole Bill is of a black Colour; from the Angles of the Mouth on each Side is extended backward to the hinder Part of the Head a black Line, narroweſt at the Extremes, and broader in the middle Part, in which the Eyes are placed: The Crown of the Head is covered with ſoft Feathers of a blueiſh Aſh-colour, which by their Length and Looſeneſs appear ſomething like a Creſt: The whole upper Side, Neck, Back, Wings, and Tail are cover'd with dark brown Feathers; the greater Quills and Tail being the darkeſt and approaching to Black: All the Wing Feathers, except the greater Quills, are tipp'd with White, and very light Aſh-colour, as are the upper covert Feathers of the Tail; the two middle Feathers of the Tail are wholly dark; all the ſide Feathers, as they gradually ſhorten in Length, they gradually increaſe in the Depth of their white Tips: The under Side, from the Sides of the Head and Throat to the Breaſt, is of a pretty bright Brown, inclining to Orange; which Colour gradually changes in the Belly and Thighs to a dirty, yellowiſh Brown, and ends in the Coverts beneath the Tail; the inſide of the Wing Feathers, and the under Side of the Tail are of an Aſh-colour, and lighter than they are on their upper Sides; the Legs are ſhort in Proportion; the Toes ſtand two forward and two backward; it hath pretty ſtrong black Claws; and both Legs and Feet are covered with black Scales.

I ſuppoſe this Bird to be an alternate Inhabitant of the Southern Parts of *Europe*, and the Northern Parts of *Africa*; ſince it was ſhot on its ſuppoſed Paſſage, on the Rock of *Gibraltar*, in *Spain*, by an *Engliſh* Officer there, who ſent it to his Brother Mr. *Mark Catesby*, of *London*; who obliged me with it, to make what Uſe of it I thought proper.

## *The* BLACK INDIAN CUCKOW.

THIS Bird is about the Size of our *Black-Bird*, or *Thruſh*, which is ſmaller than the *Cuckow* that viſits us every Summer in *England*: It hath its Head, I think, larger in Proportion than our *Cuckow*, and its Bill manifeſtly thicker, tho' not quite ſo long as our's.

The Bill is thicker and ſtronger than in ſome of this Kind, of a bright Orange Colour; the Sides, or Edges of the upper Mandible, where they fall over the nether, do not run in a ſtrait Line, but in a Wave, as it is expreſſed in the Figure: The Head, Body, Wings, and Tail, are cover'd in every Part with deep black Feathers, without any Mark or Spot of other Colours; notwithſtanding which, it may be accounted a very beautiful Bird, becauſe its Feathers have ſuch a ſhining Luſtre on them, that they, by Turns, being expoſed to different Lights, reflect all the different Colours in the Rainbow: The middle Feathers of the Tail are pretty long; the Side Feathers become gradually ſhorter; both Tail and Wings are pretty long, as they are in all this Tribe of Birds; the Legs are ſhort, but thick and ſtrong, as are the Feet and Claws, all of a reddiſh-brown Colour, the Claws being darker than the Toes. As it is not eaſy to define how a Thing, that ſometimes appears purely black, ſhould, on a little Turn, take ſhining Colours, tho' no ſuch be placed near it to be reflected back; I have imagined, that theſe Feathers muſt have in their Compoſition ſome tranſparent, triangular Fibres, which operate on the Eye, as our Glaſs Priſms do. I think it would be a Matter worthy the Pains of our curious microſcopical Obſervators; it might be tried on the black Feathers of a *Magpye*, or *Raven*, and many other of our Birds, who have ſhining black Feathers.

This Bird was brought from *Bengal*, where it is called in the Country Language, *Cukeel*: Poſſibly its Cry may be pretty like the *European Cuckow*'s, and the *Indians* may name it from its Voice; ſeeing the *Indian* Name nearly agrees with that the *Cuckow* bears in *Europe*. This was, with many other curious Birds, in the Collection of Mr. *Dandridge* in *Moorfields*, *London*; from whence my Draught was taken.

*The*

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## *The brown and ſpotted* INDIAN CUCKOW.

THIS Bird is of the Size of a *Thruſh*, but longer bodied, and hath, in Proportion to its Bigneſs, a large Head, and a very long Tail; the Bill is pretty ſtrong and thick for this Tribe of Birds, of a dirty Yellow, inclining to Green; the Head, Neck, whole Body, Wings, and Tail, are of a Brown-Colour, ſpotted and barred in every Part with either a lighter Brown or White; the Head, Wings and back Part are darker than the under Side, ſpotted and intermixed with a lighter Brown; though in the leſſer Coverts of the Wings there are ſome white Spots: The Spots on the Quills fall in ſuch Manner as to cauſe Bars of light Brown a-croſs them; the Tail is barred a-croſs with the ſame Colour, the Lines tending from the Shafts of the Feathers toward their Tips, as is plainly expreſs'd in the Figure; the Breaſt, Belly, Thighs, and covert Feathers under the Tail, have a great Proportion of White, a little mixed in the Belly, Thighs, and under the Tail with Orange-colour; all the under Side being beſet ſomething confuſedly, with ſemi-lunar black Spots; the Legs are ſhort; both Legs and Feet of a yellowiſh Colour; the Toes ſtand two forward, and as many behind; the Claws are dusky. This Bird being more like the common *Cuckow* than the others here deſcribed, it may be thought the ſame by ſlight Obſervers of Nature, ſo it will be proper to obſerve in what they chiefly diſagree: Firſt, it is leſs by a full third Part, though, by reaſon of the ſuperior Length of the Tail, this Bird is an Inch or more longer than the common *Cuckow*; that is white, with regular continued tranſverſe Lines, on the under Side, from the Breaſt downward; this hath the Belly and under Side white, mixed with Orange, and ſprinkled with black Spots; that hath bright Gold-colour'd Legs; this hath them of a dirty Yellow, rather inclining to Green: But I am more certainly convinced, who have ſeen and compared the Birds together, than another can be by my perſuading him to be of my Opinion: The Tail Feathers of the Common are tipp'd with White; but in this there is no Appearance of it.

This Bird was brought from *Bengal*, in which Country Language it is called, *Boughtſallick*. Mr. *Dandridge* obliged me with a Sight of this Bird; from which my Deſign was taken.

*The*

# *The Great* HORNED OWL.

THIS Bird is of the greater Kind of *Owls*, approaching near in Magnitude to the greateſt *Horn*, or *Eagle Owl*: The Bigneſs of the Head in this ſeems not at all inferior to that of a Cat; the Wing, when cloſed, meaſures from the Top to the Ends of the Quills full fifteen Inches.

The Bill is black; the upper Mandible hooked, and over hanging the nether, as in *Eagles* and *Hawks*, having no Angle as in them, but plain on its Edges; it is cover'd with a Skin, in which are placed the Noſtrils, and that Skin hid with a Briſtly-kind of grey Feathers that grow round the Baſis of the Bill; the Eyes are large, having Circles round them pretty broad, of a bright ſhining Gold-colour; the Spaces round the Eyes, which one may call the Face, is of a light Brown, confuſedly mixed with Orange-colour, gradually becoming duſky where it borders on the Eyes; over the Eyes it hath white Stroaks; the Feathers that compoſe the Horns begin juſt above the Bill, where they are intermixed with a little White, but as they extend onwards beyond the Head they become of a red Brown, clouded with Duſky, and tipped with Black: The Top of the Head, Neck, Back, Wings, and upper Side of the Tail, are of a dark brown Colour, ſpotted, and intermixed with ſome confuſed tranſverſe ſmall Lines of Aſh-colour, and reddiſh; the greater Wing Feathers and the Tail are barred a-croſs with dusky Bars of half an Inch Breadth, ſome a little more, ſome leſs; the Feathers between the Back and Wings are Orange-colour tipp'd with White; a little below the Bill the Throat is White; the fore Part of the Neck and Breaſt are bright Brown, inclining to Orange, which gradually grows fainter on the Sides; this brown Part is ſpotted with pretty large dark Spots, and intermixed between the Spots with the ſame duſky Colour; the Middle of the Breaſt, Belly, Thighs, and under Side of the Tail are White, or faint Aſh-colour, barred tranſverſely with duſky Lines pretty regularly; the Inſide of the Wings coloured and variegated in the ſame Manner; the Legs and Toes almoſt to the Ends are covered with light Aſh-coloured Feathers; the Ends of the Toes and Claws of a dark Horn-colour.

I ſaw this Bird alive in the Park of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Burlington*, at his Houſe at *Chiſwick*, near *London*, where I made this Deſign. It was brought from *Virginia*.

I have by me a Bird which I believe to be of the ſame Species with this; I received it preſerved dry from *Hudſon's-Bay*, in *North-America*. It differs from the above deſcrib'd, in that it hath not Orange-colour'd and white Feathers between the Back and Wings, and in having the Inſide of the Wings, Belly, Thighs, Legs, and under Side of the Tail mixed with a dull Orange-colour, but little Light or White being intermixed with the black tranſverſe Bars, as in the above deſcribed: The Magnitude in both the ſame. I have given this Bird a Place here, becauſe its Deſcription varies ſomething from the *European* Birds of this Kind I find deſcrib'd by Authors. See *Willoughby*, Page 99. *Tab.* 12. There is now kept alive, at the *Mourning-Buſh* Tavern by *Alderſgate*, *London*, an Owl which I take to be of this very Species.

*The*

# *The Great* WHITE OWL.

THIS Bird comes near the firſt Magnitude of this Genus, and is the moſt beautiful of all the Species, on account of its exceeding ſnowy Whiteneſs: Its Head is leſs in Proportion than in other *Owls*; the Wing, when cloſed, is ſixteen Inches from the Shoulder to the Tip of the longeſt Quill, which may give one a Judgment of its Size: It is ſaid to be a diurnal Bird; it preys on *White Partridges*, and continues in *Hudſon's Bay* all the Year.

The Bill is hooked like a *Hawk*'s, having no Angles on the Sides, is all black, with wide Noſtrils, the Bill almoſt covered with ſtiff Feathers like Hairs, planted round its Baſis, and reflected forward: The Eyes are encompaſſed with bright yellow *Irides*; the Head is ſmaller in Proportion than is common to this kind, of a pure White Colour, as is the whole Body, Wings and Tail; the Top of the Head is ſpotted with ſmall dirty-brown Spots; the upper Part of the Back is painted with tranſverſe Lines of dusky Brown, as are the Sides under the Wings, but with ſmaller and fainter Lines; the Quills on their outer Webs are ſpotted with dusky, and ſome few little duſky Spots on the covert Feathers of the Wings, all which the Figure expreſſes: The covert Feathers within Side of the Wings are purely White; the lower Part of the Back is ſpotleſs; the middle Feathers of the Tail on the upper Side has a few Spots on each Side the Shafts of the Feathers; the Legs and Feet are covered with white Feathers; the Claws are long, ſtrong, and of a black Colour, very ſharp pointed. Another Bird of this kind came to my Hands together with this, which differed from this only in that it had more and darker Spots. The firſt of theſe I have depoſited in the *Muſæum* of the *Royal Society*, and the deeper Spotted-one in the Collection of Sir *Hans Sloane*, Bart.

There is in the Hands of Mr. *Peter Colinſon*, of *London*, F. R. S. an Oyl Painting of the Size of Life, done in *Penſylvania* by Order of ----- *Penn*, Eſq. from one of theſe Birds taken alive, and kept ſome Time, which has given me a Knowledge of the Colour of its Eyes. I find Drawings of this Bird alſo in the Collection of Sir *Hans Sloane*, in which the Colour of the Eyes agree with thoſe of Mr. *Colinſon*'s Picture, which ſeems to me a reaſonable Proof, that they are as I have expreſſed them. I could not do it from Life, becauſe the Birds were ſent dried from *Hudſon's Bay* to me by Mr. *Alexander Light*, who has obliged me with many ſuch Favours. The Reaſon why Mr. *Penn* cauſed this Bird to be drawn was, becauſe of its great Rarity, not having been ever obſerved before in *Penſylvania*; ſo that I ſuppoſe it inhabits only the moſt Northern Parts of *America*. I cannot find that any Account has been yet given in Print of this curious Bird.

## *The Little* HAWK OWL.

THIS Bird is rather bigger than a *Sparrow-Hawk*, having much of the Air of a *Hawk* from the Length of its Wings and Tail; but the Form of the Head and Feet declare it to be near of Kin to the *Owl* Kind. I am told by my Friend, who brought two of their ſtuffed Skins to me, that they fly and prey at high Noon, which is contrary to the Nature of moſt of the *Owl* Kind.

The Bill is like a *Hawk*'s, but without Angles on the Sides, of a bright, reddiſh Yellow: I am told, that the Eyes are of the ſame Colour; the Spaces round the Eyes are White, a little ſhaded with Brown, and daſhed with ſmall longiſh duſky Spots; the out Sides of theſe Spaces towards the Ears are encompaſſed with Black, without that again is a little White: The Bill is covered almoſt with light-coloured briſtly Feathers, as in moſt of the *Owl* Kind: The Top of the Head is of a very dark Brown, ſpotted finely with regular little round Spots of White: Round the Neck, and down to the Middle of the Back is dark Brown, the Feathers ſeeming to be tipp'd with White; the Wings are of a Brown Colour, the Quills and covert Feathers being finely ſpotted on their outer Webs with White; the three Quills next the Body are not ſpotted, but have whitiſh Tips; the Feathers between the Back and Wing are painted with broad tranſverſe Bars of Brown and White; the inner Coverts of the Wing are white, with tranſverſe Lines of Brown; the Quills within Side are dark Aſh-colour, with white Spots on both Webs; the prime Quill is ſpotleſs within, and without on its outer Web, and hath hardly any of that reflecting back of the Points of the outer Web, as is obſerved in *Owls*. The ſame may be obſerved of the great *white Owl* before deſcribed; the Rump and covert Feathers of the Tail are dark Brown, tranſverſly barr'd, and mixed with a lighter Brown; the Tail on the upper Side is dark Brown, and aſh-colour'd beneath, compoſed of twelve Feathers, the middlemoſt longer by two Inches than the very outermoſt; it is barr'd a-croſs with ſeven or eight tranſverſe narrow Bars of light Brown: The Breaſt, Belly, Thighs, and Coverts under the Tail, are White, barr'd a-croſs with narrow brown Lines in a regular Manner: The Legs and Feet are wholly cover'd with fine ſoft Feathers, of the Colour of the Belly, but the variegating Lines ſmaller; the Claws are ſharp, crooked, and pointed of a dark-brown Colour. There was another of this Species brought with this, which was a little bigger, and differ'd ſomething in Colour; it had all the ſame Marks, but not ſo ſtrong and bright: I ſuppoſe it was the Female of this.

Theſe were brought from *Hudſon's Bay* by my Friend Mr. *Light*, where its native Name is *Coparacoch*; it preys on *white Partridges*, and other Birds; and is, by my Friend's Report, ſo bold as to attend near a Fowler with his Gun, and will ſometimes carry off a *Partridge* after it is ſhot, before the Sportſman can reach his Game. There hath been no former Account, or Figure, given of this Bird that I know of.

*The*

Published December 1745 by Geo Edwards

## *The* WHIP-POOR-WILL, *or leſſer* GOAT-SUCKER.

THIS Bird, for Shape, Colour, and Agreement in moſt Particulars, is like the Bird called in *England* the *Night-Hawk*, or *Goat-Sucker*, except that it hath ſome Marks different, and is a third Part leſs. It is called in *Virginia*, *Whip-Poor-Will*, from its Cry, which nearly reſembles thoſe Words; the Figure repreſents it of its natural Size.

The Bill is very ſmall, of a Black Colour, yet the Mouth is very wide, the Angles or Corners of it extending under and beyond the Eyes; the Sides of the Head round the Eyes are of a light Brown, inclining to Aſh-colour; on the Throat it hath a Half-Moon, like Spots of White, the Corners of which turn up towards the Ears; the Top of the Head, upper Side of the Neck, Back, upper Coverts of the Wings and Tail, are cover'd with dark brown Feathers, tranſverſly barred, and ſprinkled with a lighter Brown, and ſome little Mixture of Aſh-colour, mixed and blended in an irregular Manner; from the Bill there paſſes over the Eyes down the Sides of the Neck ſome bright Spots of Orange-colour; and on the upper Coverts of the Wing are ſome pretty diſtinct Spots of light Brown; the Quills are Dusky, or near Black; the five firſt have a white Spot paſſes through them, which paſſes through both Webs and Shafts, except the outer Web, and the Shaft of the outermoſt Quill; this Spot appears within and without Side of the Wings; the covert Feathers within Side of the Wings are White, with a Cloud of Orange barred a-croſs with tranſverſe dusky Lines; the whole under Side, and covert Feathers under the Tail are White, with ſome Mixture of faint Orange, regularly croſſed with Lines of dusky Black; the lower Part of the white Spot on the Throat is tinctured with Orange-colour; the Legs and Feet are very ſmall, feather'd a little below the Knees, of a Fleſh-colour; the outer and middle Toes are joined a little way by a Membrane; the two Middle Claws are toothed within-ſide; the Tail hath on each Side towards the End a white Spot in the Feathers.

Mr. *Mark Catesby* obliged me with this Bird; it was brought from *Virginia*, and there was another brought with it, which compared in all its Marks, but more obſcure, which I ſuppoſe to be the Female.

To illuſtrate this Hiſtory, I ſhall add a Quotation from a Letter Mr. *Catesby* received with theſe Birds from a Gentleman in *America*. "They come to *Virginia* about the "Middle of *April*, from which Time, till the End of *June*, they are heard every Night, "beginning about Dusk, and continuing till Break of Day; but it is chiefly in the upper "or Weſtern Parts that they are ſo frequent: I never heard but one in the Maritime "Parts; but near the Mountains in the Month of *May*, within a few Minutes after Sun "ſet, they begin, and make ſo very loud and ſhrill a Noiſe all Night, which the Ecchoes "from the Mountains increaſe to ſuch a Degree, that the firſt Time I lodged there I "could hardly ſleep: They are ſeldom ſeen in the Day-time. The *Indians* imagine theſe "Birds are the Souls of their Anceſtors formerly ſlaughtered by the *Engliſh*, and ſay, "that they never appeared in their Country before that Slaughter. Many People here "look on them as Birds of Ill-omen. I have been informed they lay two Eggs of a dark "Green, ſpotted and ſcrolled with Black, in the plain beaten Paths, without any Sign "of a Neſt, upon which they ſit very cloſe, and will ſuffer a near Approach before they "fly off."

*The*

## *The* TOUCAN, *or* BRASILIAN PYE.

THIS Bird is of the Bigneſs of a common tame *Pigeon*, ſhaped pretty much like a *Magpye* in the Body, but its Head larger, the better to ſuſtain the Greatneſs of its Bill: The Tail is rather ſhort than long, compoſed of Feathers of equal Length.

The Bill, from the Forehead, or the Angles of the Mouth, to the Point, is ſix Inches long; its Height, or Depth, where deepeſt, is ſomething more than two Inches; from Side to Side, near the Head, one Inch thick: The upper Mandible is of a pale yellow greeniſh Colour; the Sides near the toothed Edges have each a long Cloud of Orange-Colour, tranſverſly barr'd with black, or duſky Lines, which paſs thro' the Diviſions of the Bill a little Way into the Sides of the lower Mandible; the lower Mandible is of an exceeding fine Blue Colour, faint towards the Head, ſtronger towards the Point; the Point itſelf, of both upper and lower Mandible, for above an Inch Depth, is of a fine Scarlet Colour; the Bill is very much compreſſed ſide-ways, and ends in a perfect Edge along its upper Part; the Edge of the lower Mandible is ſomething leſs ridged; the Bill is bowed towards the Point, as is expreſſed, and has a large Cavity above the Roof of the Mouth; the Noſtrils are inviſible, being ſituated pretty near together in the upper Part of the Bill, juſt in the Line which paſſes between the Bill and the Forehead: The Eyes are of a dark Hazel-Colour, encompaſſed round with a bare Skin of a greeniſh Yellow Colour, having Seams or Creaſes running in a broken Manner round the Eye, and reaching to the Bill, there paſſes all round the Baſis of it a narrow black Line: The Top of the Head, upper Side of the Neck, Back, Wings, Belly, Thighs, and Tail, are of a Black Colour, the Wings only having a ſhining, changeable Luſtre; the Sides of the Head, Throat, and Breaſt, are White, or rather Cream-Colour; and between the White on the Breaſt, and the black Belly, there is a Creſcent of fine Red, whoſe Horns point upwards on the Sides, and this is ſoftened both above and beneath into the Colours it joins with: The Rump, or Coverts on the upper Side of the Tail, are White; the Feathers beyond the Vent, and thoſe that cover the under Side of the Tail, are of a pale Red; the Legs, Feet and Claws, are of a light Blue, or Violet Colour; it perches with two Toes forward, and two behind, in each Foot.

This Bird I met with by good Fortune alive at Mr. *Concanen*'s, the King's Attorney-General for the Iſland of *Jamaica*, from which Place he brought it to *England*; it came from ſome Part of the *Spaniſh* Main Land. By the Deſcriptions and Figures extant of theſe Birds, I imagine there are many Species of them, ſeeing they ſo much differ: I have alſo ſeen Variety of their Bills in Collections, ſome longer by two Inches than this, and others much ſhorter; ſome otherwiſe marked, and others of a ſhining Black Colour. Since none, who have deſcribed this Bird, pretend to have ſeen it alive, and moſt of the Accounts we have are Collections and Tranſlations from foreign Hiſtorians and Voyagers; and I having had an Opportunity to draw this Bird, whilſt living, and in Health, as well as examining it particularly after it died, I hope this Figure and Deſcription, having nothing borrowed in it, will give at leaſt to my Countrymen a more perfect Idea and Knowledge of it than they have hitherto had. After this Bird was dead, the Colours in the Bill were wholly loſt and obſcur'd, and the bare Space round the Eye turn'd black.

*The*

Ptea brasiliensis • Toucan

## *The* GREY-HEADED GREEN WOODPECKER.

THIS Bird is about the Bigneſs of the *Green Woodpecker* we have in *England*, which is ſomething leſs than a *Magpye*.

The Bill is ſtraight and ſharp pointed, ſhaped as in other *Woodpeckers*, of a dark Aſh-colour, the lower Mandible towards its Baſis and round the Angle of the Mouth being of a light Orange-colour; the Noſtrils are cover'd with ſtiff black Briſtles, which point forward over them, and this Black reaches back from the Bill to the Eyes on each Side; from the Baſis of the lower Mandible on each Side proceed two black Lines drawn downward on the Sides of the Throat; the Throat between theſe Lines is whitiſh; the Head, Neck, Breaſt, Belly and Thighs are of a blueiſh Grey or Aſh-colour, more pure in the Head and upper Side of the Neck, but from the Throat downward the whole under Side is a little mixed with Green: The upper Part of the Back is of a fine blue Green-colour, which on the Rump becomes almoſt Yellow; the covert Feathers of the Wings, and the Quills next the Body, are of a yellowiſh Green; the inner Webs of the innermoſt Quills a little barred a-croſs with a duſky Colour; the greater Quills, with Part of the Coverts incumbent on them, are of a dark Brown-colour, ſpotted with light Yellow, which fall in Rows on their Edges: The Tail Feathers ſeem to have double Points, becauſe their Webs on each Side extend beyond their worn and broken Shafts; they are of a dark Brown-colour with tranſverſe duſky Lines, their Edges being greeniſh, the middle Feathers longeſt, and gradually ſhortening toward the Sides; the covert Feathers of the Tail, both above and beneath, are of a dirty Green; the Legs, Feet and Claws are Black; the longeſt Toe is equal to the Length of the Leg, and the Toes in each Foot diſpoſed two forward and two backward, as is common to this Genus.

This Bird was procured by *Tayler White*, Eſq; It came from *Norway*, and differs from our *Green Woodpecker*, in that it wants the fine Scarlet Colour on the Top of the Head, and in the Marks that proceed from the Corners of the Mouth on each Side, (in lieu of which it hath only four or five almoſt imperceptible Dots of Red on the Forehead near the Baſis of the Bill) and in being Aſh-colour'd on the Neck, and under Side, where that is of a pale yellow Green. In other Reſpects they nearly agree. Perhaps this Bird's being of a Northern Country may cauſe the Difference in Colour, more than any real ſpecifical Difference between it and ours in *England*, for Northern Climates do not produce Birds of ſuch fine Colours as Climates nearer the Equinoctial; ſince it is obſerved that *Bears*, *Foxes*, *Hares*, and various Birds, are Grey, and ſometimes White, in very Northern Parts, which are otherwiſe coloured farther from the Poles: So that I take the Greyneſs of this Bird's Head and under Side to be owing only to its Northern Habitation.

## *The* BLACK *and* WHITE CHINESE COCK PHEASANT, *with its* HEN.

THE Cock is conſiderably larger than our common Cock *Pheaſant*, but ſhaped much like it.

The Bill is like a *Cock* or *Hen*'s, of a Yellow Colour, and dusky towards the Point; the Eyes are alſo yellow, encompaſſed with a very broad Space of a fine Scarlet, bare of Feathers, but thinly ſprinkled with Hairs, which riſe in the upper Part on each Side in the Form of Horns, and extend backward in a Point on each Side of the Head, and on the Cheeks hang down like the Gills of a *Cock:* The Top of the Head from the Bill backward is covered with long black Feathers, having a Purple Gloſs, which hang down its Neck behind; the upper Part, *viz.* the Sides of the Head, upper Side of the Neck, Back, Wings, and Tail, are covered with white Feathers, each having three or four fine black Lines running one within an other, parallel to the outer Circumference of the Feathers, as expreſſed in the Figure, except the greater Quill Feathers, and the outer Feathers of the Tail, which have oblique Bars and Daſhes of Black, as the Figure likewiſe expreſſeth; the two upper Feathers of the Tail are white; the under Side, from the Bill to the Coverts beneath the Tail, is Black, with a Purple Gloſs, narrow on the Throat, but increaſing in its Weadth to the Breaſt and Belly; the Legs and Feet are of a fine Scarlet Colour, and it hath Spurs like the common *Cock*, of a white Colour.

The Hen is ſomething leſs than the Cock, her Bill of a yellowiſh Brown, as are her Eyes, with a bare red Space about them, as in the Cock, but not nigh ſo broad; the Crown of the Head is covered with dark-brown Feathers, hanging a little down behind; the Throat, and Sides of the Head beneath the red Space, is whitiſh; all the Neck, Breaſt, Back, Wings, and middle Feathers of the Tail, are of a reddiſh Brown, except the greater Quills, which incline to duſky, and thoſe next the Body powdered with Black; the Belly and Side Feathers of the Tail are of a dirty White, tranſverſly, but ſomething confuſedly mixed with Duſky or Black; the Legs and Feet are red, as in the Cock, but not ſo bright, nor hath it any Spurs.

Theſe curious Birds were kept many Years by Sir *Hans Sloane* at his Houſe in *London*, where they hatched young ones, and brought them to Maturity. The Cock of this Bird hath been figured and deſcribed by *Albin*, in his Hiſtory of Birds, *Vol.* III. *Pag.* 35. but as I have made ſome Corrections both in the Figure and Deſcription, and have added to it the Hen, which is there wanting; I hope the Curious will not think my Labour loſt. *Albin* hath given his a Tail much too ſhort, and hath been no Way preciſe in figuring the red Space round the Eye; nor hath he mentioned or figured the curious particular Marks on the white Feathers; and the Spurs he hath alſo omitted. 'Tis probable he only ſaw this Bird in a Yard walking, and took his Sketch from it there, ſo could not be ſo particular as I had Opportunity to be, theſe Birds being the Property of my good Patron, whoſe Houſe I frequented, and had Opportunity often to repair my Draughts, by ſtrictly examining them in their minute Parts, not only while they were living, but after they were dead.

*The*

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by G Edwards

# *The* PEACOCK PHEASANT *from* China.

THIS Bird is larger than the common *Pheaſant*, and, tho' it be called by this Name, I take it not to be of the *Pheaſant* Kind, for the Tail is compoſed of flat Feathers, not pointed at their Ends, nor bending downward towards the Point, nor hollow on their under Sides, by the Inclination of their Web, but the Feathers are flat and roundiſh at their Tips, and in walking its Tail doth not bend into an Arch, as it doth in a *Pheaſant*'s. See the others deſcribed in this Book. Tho' it be a grave coloured Bird, yet is it one of the greateſt Beauties in Nature; one may compare it to Sable, thick ſet with ſhining Jewels of various Colours.

Its Bill is duſky, the upper Mandible being red from the Noſtrils to the Point; the Eyes are yellow; it hath alſo a yellow bare Space between the Bill and Eyes, thinly ſet with black Hairs; the Cheeks, and a little Space above the Eyes, are whitiſh; the Feathers on the Crown of the Head are dark Brown, riſing up, and their Tips reflecting a little forward; the Neck is bright Brown, tranſverſly barred with dirty dark Brown; the upper Part of the Back, and all the Wing Feathers, except the greater Quills, are of a dark-brown Colour, finely painted on the Tip of each Feather with bright ſhining round Spots of Purple, which are changeable to Blue, Green, and a golden Copper Colour; theſe are encompaſſed with Circles of Black, and each Feather tipp'd with bright yellowiſh Brown; the Spaces between the Spots on the Wing and Back are powder'd with fine light brown Spots; the greater Quills are wholly of a dark Brown or Black; the Breaſt, Belly, and Thighs, are of a dark Brown, tranſverſly variegated with Black; the lower Part of the Back and Feathers covering the Tail are Brown, finely powdered with a brighter Brown; the Tail Feathers are of a pretty dark Brown, powder'd alſo finely with a lighter Brown, the Feathers being longeſt in the Middle, and ſhortening gradually toward the Sides: Each Feather of the Tail hath two beautiful Eyes toward their Tips, one on each Side the Shafts of the Feathers, ſo that they ſtand in Pairs, of the ſame changeable beautiful Colour with thoſe on the Back and Wings, encompaſſed with Black, and without that encompaſſed again with obſcure Orange Colour: Theſe bright Spots hardly appear on the under Side of the Tail, which is of a duſky Colour; the Legs and Feet are like thoſe of a *Hen*, of a dirty Brown or Black; it hath two Pair of Spurs, the firſt Spur ſtanding about a quarter Part up the Leg; the other, which is the larger, about the Middle of the Leg; which is a Thing in this Bird more rare and remarkable than all its Beauties.

This Bird, when I drew it, was the Property of *James Monro*, M. D. of *London*, a moſt obliging Gentleman, of whom I have received many Favours. It has ſince been preſented to Lord *Orford*, and is now living at his Houſe in the Exchequer.

The Flower here figured, by Way of Decoration, is called the *Chineſe Roſe*: I drew it from Nature; it is what we ſee moſt frequently painted in *Chineſe* Pictures; it blows broader than a Roſe, and is of a red Roſe Colour, with the Stems in the Middle of a Yellow or Gold Colour. The green Leaves were ſtiff, firm, and ſmooth, like thoſe of Ever-greens.

This beautiful flowering Tree was raiſed by the late curious and noble Lord *Petre*, in his Stoves at *Thorndon-Hall* in *Eſſex*.

*The*

# *The* PAINTED PHEASANT *from* China.

THIS Bird is rather ſmaller than our *Engliſh Pheaſant*, ſhaped pretty much like it, but the Tail I think is longer in Proportion, the middle Feather being 23 Inches long. It has been already deſcribed by *Albin* in his Hiſtory of Birds, *Vol.* III. *Pa.* 34. by the Name of the *Red Pheaſant*; but having in it a Mixture of all the gay and gorgeous Colours imaginable, I thought the Name I have given it more proper to it. Mr. *Albin*'s Figure of this Bird being far wide of a juſt and natural Deſcription, I ſhall endeavour to mend his Faults in mine: He has made its Bill and Head much too large for his Proportion, his Wing too long, and his Tail hardly half long enough, and omitted many Particulars, which I ſhall add both in my Figure and Deſcription.

Its Bill is of a light Yellow Colour, ſomething darker towards the Point; the Eyes encircled with a bright Yellow; the Sides of the Head beneath the Eyes of a Fleſh Colour, bare, or very thinly ſet with Feathers; the Crown of the Head is cover'd with fine bright yellow or gold-colour'd Feathers, which it ſometimes erects into a Creſt, and ſometimes lets fall on the Neck: The upper Part of the Neck is cover'd with Orange-colour'd Feathers, mark'd with tranſverſe Bars of Black; theſe Feathers it can raiſe as our Dunghill *Cocks* do their Feathers when they fight: The Bottom of the Neck and the Beginning of the Back are covered with fine dark-green Feathers, which reflect a gold Colour, with black tranſverſe Bars at their Tips; theſe Feathers, as the Bird moves, have a different Motion from the other Feathers, falling ſometimes farther over the Back, and ſlipping from Side to Side: The Remainder of the Back to the Tail is cover'd with a beautiful golden Yellow, mixed at the ſetting on of the Wing, and where the Feathers fall over the Tail, with a few bright ſcarlet Feathers: The greateſt or prime Quills of the Wings are duſky or black, with yellow brown Spots on their Webs; the middle Quills are of a dull Red, mixed and ſpotted with Black: Some of the leſſer Quills next the Back are of an exceeding fine full Blue Colour; the Inſide of all the Quills are duſky; all the covert Feathers are of a dull Reddiſh Colour, the firſt Row that immediately covers the Quills inclining a little more to Yellow, and have tranſverſe Lines of Black. The under Side of the Bird, from Bill to Tail, is of a very fine Red or Scarlet Colour; the Thighs are of a Clay Colour; the Tail is a Mixture of black and Reddiſh-brown Colour; the two middle Feathers black, ſpotted with round and ſome irregular Spots of Brown, the Side Feathers obliquely ſtreaked Black and Brown, as expreſſed. There ſhoots over the great Feather of the Tail ſome long narrow ſcarlet Feathers with yellowiſh Shafts, which extend to near half the Length of the Tail. I have expreſſed the Tail Feathers more looſe and ſeparated than the Bird generally carries them, in order to ſhew how the different Feathers are mark'd: The Legs and Feet are like *Hen*'s Feet, but ſomething ſlenderer, of a Yellow Colour, and hath ſhort yellow Spurs.

Theſe Birds of late Years are frequently brought from *China*: I have ſeen ſeveral of them in the Poſſeſſion of our Nobility, and ſome curious Gentlemen, and have been favoured with one of them newly dead by the Lady of Sir *John Heathcote*, Bart. which has enabled me to be more exact in every Particular of my Figure than I could otherwiſe, or any have hitherto been. Theſe Birds are pretty hardy, and bear our Climate very well; and I believe, were they brought with their Hens, might be bred with a little Care. Sir *Hans Sloane* has the *Cock* now living, which this Figure repreſents, and I think, if I remember right, he has had it about 15 Years.

*The*

## *The Hen* PEACOCK PHEASANT, *from* China.

THIS Bird, repreſented by the upper Figure, is a third Part leſs than the Cock, deſcribed Page 67. but agrees with it in Colour and Marks more than any Birds of the *Pheaſant* Kind I have yet obſerved, it having all its Marks, tho' much duller.

The Bill is of a Duſky or Black Colour; the Iris of the Eye is Yellow; the Plumage of the whole Bird is of an obſcure Brown; the lower Part of the Back, and all the Tail Feathers a little mixed and powder'd with darker and ſome lighter Brown; all the Covert Feathers of the Wings, upper Part of the Back, and the Quills next the Back, have each a round Spot of dark Blue near their Tips, the Tips themſelves being of a dirty Orange-colour, or reddiſh Brown; the Tail Feathers have each of them toward their Tips two Spots of dull dark Blue; all the Spots want that ſhining Luſtre which is ſo remarkable in the Cock; the Legs and Feet are of a dark Brown, or blackiſh Colour; and it hath no Spurs.

The Hen of the *Painted Pheaſant* from *China* (ſee the Cock in Plate 68.) the lower Figure in this Print repreſents, which differs more widely from the Cock than any of the *Pheaſant* Kind I am acquainted with; that being a Mixture of the moſt gay Colours that can be imagined, and the Hen of the moſt common uniform Colour, with hardly any Marks of Diſtinction: Its Bill is Yellow; the Eye of a yellowiſh Hazel Colour, encompaſſed with a Space of duſky Feathers; the Crown of the Head is cover'd with reddiſh brown Feathers, and hath ſome Appearance of a Creſt; the upper Side of the Neck, Back, Wings, and Tail, are of a reddiſh Brown Colour; the Feathers juſt beneath the Bill are White; the Throat, Breaſt, and Belly, are of a light yellowiſh Brown, ſpotted with darker brown Spots, as expreſſed in the Figure; the Ridges of the Wings on the upper Parts are of a whitiſh Colour; the Legs and Feet are Yellow.

The Bird firſt deſcribed in this Page I ſaw with its Male at Dr. *Monroe*'s in *London*, where I drew them both: The Doctor had great Hopes of breeding from theſe rare Birds, and had made a very convenient Place for them at his Houſe in *Croydon*, near *London*; but the Hen dying before he had long poſſeſſed them, he was diſappointed in his Expectation.

The ſecond Bird deſcribed in this Page, I muſt confeſs to be on a weaker Authority than any in this Work, having never ſeen the Bird; but as I have three Sorts of *Chineſe Cock Pheaſants*, and the Hens of two of them, I was willing to compleat their Hiſtory in the beſt Manner I could; and having Opportunity to examine ſeveral very curious high-finiſhed *Chineſe* Pictures of the *Painted Pheaſant* drawn together with its Hen, and finding the Cocks to compare very exactly with Nature, I ſuppoſed the Hens to be as like their Originals as the Cocks, ſince the Hens agree in Colour with one another, tho' they are done by different Hands, and were brought to *England* at far diſtant Times; therefore I think it very probable that the lower figure in the annexed Plate may be as like the Bird as if I had taken it from Nature itſelf; ſome of my Friends, who have ſeen this Bird in *England*, ſay it is, to the beſt of their Memory, like the Bird.

## *The* RED-LEGG'D PARTRIDGE, *from* Barbary.

I Take this Bird to be ſomething leſs than our common *Partridge*, ſince by Meaſure I find this to be from Bill Point to the End of the Toes 13 Inches, to the End of the Tail but twelve and a half, and from Tip to Tip of the Wings extended 19 Inches. *Willoughby*, in his Ornithology, has made our *Engliſh Partridge* Cock from Bill to Claws 14 Inches and a Quarter, to the End of the Tail 12 and three Quarters, the Breadth from the Tips of the Wings extended 20 Inches; by which it appears that this Bird is leſs than the common or aſh-coloured *Partridge*, tho' Mr. *Willoughby* has given the *Red Partridge* of *France* and *Italy* a greater Magnitude than either this *Partridge*, or the aſh-coloured one, by making his greateſt Length 18 Inches, and his Breadth 22; ſo that the Difference in Size, as well as ſome Parts of the Colouring, ſeem to make a ſpecifical Difference between the *Red-Legg'd Partridges* of *Europe*, and thoſe on the Coaſt of *Africa*.

The Bill is of a fine Scarlet Colour; the Eyes are of a Hazel Colour; the Eye-lid, all round the Eyes, of a fine Red Colour; the Top of the Head is of a bright Cheſnut Colour, which paſſes down the Hind-part of the Head, where it becomes more dusky, and comes forward and forms a Ring quite round the Neck, which Ring is ſpotted throughout with round white Spots: The Sides of the Head and Throat are of light blueiſh Aſh-colour, which Colour paſſes all round the Eyes; on each Side, about the Place of the Ears, is a duſky Spot; the fore Part of the Neck, below the Ring, is of an Aſh-colour, which gradually changes on the Breaſt to a faint Roſe or Bloſſom Colour: The Belly, Thighs, and covert Feathers under the Tail, are of a light Brown or Clay Colour; the upper Side of the Neck, Back, and Wings, are of darkiſh Brown, inclining to Aſh-colour; the prime Quills of the Wings ſomething darker than the other Feathers, edged for a little Space toward their Tips with a light yellowiſh Brown Colour; the Inſide of the Quills of a dark Aſh-colour, and the inner Coverts of the Wings inclining to Clay Colour; the Feathers that grow on the Shoulders, and fall between the Back and Wings, are of a pleaſant Blue Colour, bordered with a dark Red: The Sides are covered with beautiful Feathers, tranſverſly variegated, their Tips being Orange-colour, within which are tranſverſe Bars of Black, ſucceeded by Bars of White, the remaining and hidden Part being Aſh-colour; theſe Feathers fall partly over the Wings: The Rump is aſh-colour'd; the middle Feathers of the Tail of the ſame Colour, but darker, with tranſverſe Bars of a duſky Colour; the Side Feathers of the Tail are half-way Aſh-colour toward their Roots, the other half toward the Tips being of a dirty Orange; the Legs and Feet are of a Red Colour, finer than what we ſee in *Pigeons*; it hath ſmall Spurs, and the Claws are Brown.

A Pair of theſe Birds were ſent to me alive by my good Friend, Mr. *Thomas Rawlings*, Merchant, reſiding at *Santa Cruz*, in that Part of *Barbary* which lies without the Streights of *Gibraltar*, on the Atlantic Ocean. I have not heard that the *Red-Legg'd Partridge*, either *European* or *African*, were ever increaſed in *England*, tho' both Sorts are frequently brought hither. They who are curious to ſee what has been ſaid of the *European Red Partridge* may conſult *Willoughby*'s Ornithology, *Pa.* 167. *Tab.* 29. I need not mention *Albin*, ſince his Deſcription is only a Tranſcript of Part of *Willoughby*'s Account.

*The*

## *The* BROWN *and* SPOTTED HEATHCOCK.

IT is ſomething bigger than an *Engliſh Partridge*, or near the Bigneſs of our ſmaller Sort of domeſtick Poultry; it ſeems to be a little longer bodied, and hath a longer Tail, in Proportion, than the *Partridge*.

The Bill is Black, covered with brown Feathers, which turn forward over the Noſtrils; it hath a ſmall Space of red Skin above the Eye; from the Baſis of the Bill to the Eye there is a white Line; from the Eye backwards there proceed two white Lines, the lowermoſt being the longeſt: The Top of the Head, upper Side of the Neck and Back, are covered with Feathers of a dark Brown, intermixed with dirty Orange and Aſh-colour; the covert Feathers of the Wings are dark Brown, edged with a lighter Brown, having a Line of light Brown within them running parallel with their Edges; the greater Quills are duſky or black, powdered with White on the Edges of the outer Webs; the leſſer Quills next the Back are light Brown, with tranſverſe Bars of darker Brown; the covert Feathers within Side of the Wings are duſky, with white Tips; there are ſome Feathers between the Back and Wings with white Daſhes long-ways drawn at their Tips; the Tail is of a duſky Brown or Black, the middle Feathers barred a-croſs with light reddiſh Brown inclining to Orange; the Side Feathers powdered and tipped with the ſame Colour: The Throat, beneath the Bill, is of a yellowiſh White, with ſmall duſky Spots; the Neck and Breaſt below that, of a dull Orange-colour, barred a-croſs with black Spots in the form of Half-Moons, with their Points upwards; there is ſome White mingled with the Orange and Black on the Breaſt: The Remainder of the under Side, from the Breaſt to the Coverts under the Tail incluſive, are White, a little clouded with Cream-colour, and ſpotted with Black in the ſame Form as the Neck and Breaſt: The Legs, from above the Knees down to the Feet, are covered with Feathers having the Appearance of Hair, of a Brown-colour, variegated with fine tranſverſe Lines of Black: The Feet are of a reddiſh Brown-colour; the three Toes that ſtand forward in each Foot are pectinated or toothed on each Side; the hinder Toes are ſmooth on the Sides; the Claws are pretty long, and of a Black Colour.

I take this Bird to be a Species of the *Attagen*. I have compared it with all the Deſcriptions I can find of this Genus, and find it ſo different, that I think I may pronounce it a Species hitherto undeſcribed. It was ſent to me from *Hudſon's-Bay* by my Friend Mr. *Light*, who ſays it continues in thoſe Parts all the Year. This Tribe of Birds in *North America* are Inhabitants of the low and plain Country: in *Europe* they are found only in high Lands and on the Tops of Mountains, whoſe Altitude cauſes a Coldneſs in the Air equal to that of the lower Lands in *Hudſon's-Bay*, which is the moſt Northern inhabited Part of *America*. Among Authors there is much Obſcurity and Diſagreement in what they have ſaid on this Genus of Birds, moſt of which Mr. *Willoughby* has collected in his Ornithology, where they may be conſulted from Page 172 to Page 178.

# *The* WHITE PARTRIDGE.

THIS Bird is of a middle Size, between our common *Partridge* and a *Pheaſant*, and ſhaped much like a *Partridge*, except that its Tail is a little longer.

The Bill is Black; the Noſtrils covered with ſmall white Feathers, turning forward; the under Chop of the Bill has alſo white Feathers at its Root; the Eyes are encompaſſed with a narrow Space of white Feathers; above each Eye are looſe Eye-brows, faſtened only at their Bottoms, riſing on each Side higher than the Crown of the Head, of an Inch Length, and half an Inch Breadth, compoſed of a Subſtance like Pluſh, or the Skin round the Eyes of a Cock *Pheaſant*, of a fine Red Colour: The Head and Neck are of a Reddiſh Brown, barred a-croſs with fine Lines of Black, a few white Feathers being intermixed in the fore Part of the Neck: The Middle of the Back is White, as is the whole Wing, except the Shafts of the greater Quills, which are Black: The variegated Feathers at the Bottom of the Neck do not break off very ſuddenly, but are ſprinkled on the Beginning of the Back, and between the Back and Wings on each Side; there is a ſprinkling of them alſo on the Breaſt, and ſome few in the covert Feathers on the upper Side of the Tail: The two middle Feathers of the Tail are variegated tranſverſly with Brown and Black in the ſame Manner as thoſe on the Neck, *&c.* The two next on each Side White; the remaining outermoſt Tail Feathers of a dirty Brown or Black Colour, tipp'd with White: The Belly, Sides, Inſides of the Wings, covert Feathers under the Tail, Legs and Feet, to the Ends of the Toes, are wholly covered with white Feathers, thoſe on the Legs and Feet reſembling Hair more than Feathers: The Claws are of a Brown Colour, and pretty long, but ſomething flatter than what is common in Birds.

The ſtuffed Skin of this Bird is preſerved at Sir *Hans Sloane*'s, from which I made my Draught and Deſcription. Mr. *Light*, who is now returned from *Hudſon's Bay* to *England*, on ſeeing this Bird, ſaid it was the Cock Bird, as it appears in the Spring, when it is changing from White to Brown; their Feathers being in Winter of a perfect ſnowy Whiteneſs, except the outer Feathers of the Tail, which are Black tipp'd with White; they begin to change in the Spring, and become Brown on their upper Sides, the Belly remaining moſtly White.

Mr. *Light* brought one of theſe Birds from *Hudſon's Bay*, and gave it me, which was perfectly White; he ſhot it there in the Winter, and aſſures me, on his own Knowledge, that theſe Birds towards Evening repoſe themſelves under the Snow, (which in that Country is looſe, like fine dry Sand) where they continue all Night, and in the Morning fly directly up to ſhake off the Snow; he hath often ſeen them riſe, and found their Dung in their ſnowy Lodgings: He ſays they are obſerved to feed only in the Morning and Evening in Winter, and ſun themſelves in the Middle of the Day. They are Natives of *Hudſon's Bay*, where they breed, and continue all the Year; but are common both to *America* and *Europe*. I have received the very ſame Birds from *Norway*; and all our Treatiſes on Birds deſcribe them very exactly, and place them in the Mountains of *Switzerland*, *Italy*, *Spain*, &c. It is not properly a *Partridge*, but of that Kind we call *Heath Game*, and *Aldrovand*, *Lagopus avis*. You will find him deſcribed in his Winter's Dreſs in *Willoughby*'s Ornithology, *Pag.* 176.

The Bird I took my Draught from, above deſcribed, had the Red on the Eye-brows much wider than I ever ſaw it in any among the great Number I have ſeen, it being hardly perceptible in ſome when the Skins are dry; which makes me think this was an old Cock in the Seaſon of his full Vigour, for we obſerve that the Combs of our common Poultry are much larger and redder in the Spring than in the Winter Time. As I find that ſome of the Particulars which I have diſcovered relating to this Bird are entirely new, I hope the Curious will not think my Labour and their Coſt wholly thrown away, notwithſtanding it hath been long ago deſcribed, and is well known to the Curious. It hath eſcaped Mr. *Albin*'s Notice.

*The*

Published Anno 1746 By George Edwards

72

C
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A

# *The* BUSTARD COCK.

THIS Bird meaſures from Tip to Tip of the Wings, when extended, ſeven Feet four Inches; from the Point of the Bill to the Ends of the Claws three Feet nine Inches and a half; to the End of the Tail three Feet ſix Inches; from the Angle of the Mouth to the Point of the Bill three Inches and a Quarter; the Leg, from the Knee to the Bottom of the Heel, ſeven Inches and a Quarter; Middle Toe near three Inches; prime Quills twenty Inches; the Wing when cloſed two Feet: It weighed 20 Pounds, at 16 Ounces to the Pound. To bring this Figure within the Compaſs of my Page, I reduced my Foot to three Inches; which, according to my Way of Diviſion by ſolid Squares, makes this Figure to Nature as 1 to 64. It is undoubtedly the biggeſt Bird produced in the Kingdoms of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*.

The Bill is of a lightiſh Horn-colour, a little inclining to Yellow; the Eyes are Orange-colour; the Head and Neck are of a fine light Aſh-colour, inclining to Blue; the fore Part of the Neck, in the Middle, very light, or white: It hath long Feathers proceeding from the Sides of the lower Mandible of the Bill, which tend backwards in the Form of Whiſkers; but theſe are wanting in the Females: On each Side of the Neck the Skin is bare of Feathers, of a Violet-colour, which Skin is covered with the Feathers when the Neck is much extended: It hath a ſmall Intermixture of Orange-colour in the Middle of the Crown of the Head; but what is moſt ſurprizing in this Bird was firſt diſcovered by the late *James Douglaſs*, M. D. Fellow of the College of Phyſicians; it is a Pouch or Bag to hold freſh Water, which ſupplies the Bird in dry Places when diſtant from Waters; the Entrance into it is between the under Side of the Tongue and the lower Mandible of the Bill: This Bag is repreſented blown up by the Letter A. I poured into it, before the Head was taken off, full ſeven Wine Pints (which about equals ſeven Pounds of our common Weight) before it run over. B. Shews the Wind-pipe. C. The Throat, or common Paſſage of the Food. This Bag is wanting in the Hen. The lower Part of the Neck behind, the whole Back, Rump, middle Feathers of the Tail, and leſſer Coverts of the Wings, are of a bright Brown or Orange-colour, beautifully barred tranſverſely, and in ſome Parts ſpotted and powdered irregularly with Black; the Down at the Roots of the Feathers all over the Body is of a pleaſant red Roſe-colour; the Side Feathers of the Tail are White, a little clouded with faint Orange, and blue Aſh-colour, with each a tranſverſe Bar of Black near their Tips: It hath 32 or 33 Quills, or prime Feathers, in each Wing; the firſt ſeven or eight of a dark Aſh-colour, with white Shafts; then follows about 15, having their bottom Halves White, the Remainder to their Tips being Black, but the Black becomes gradually leſs deep as they are nearer the Body, and wholly diſappears in the 25th or 26th Quill; then follows five or ſix purely White; the remaining three or four next the Back of the ſame Colour with the Back: All that Part of the Wing which falls on the Breaſt and Belly is White, a little clouded with a light Aſh-colour, which Whiteneſs takes up the lower Part of the Wing when it is cloſed, from the Joint or Shoulder almoſt to the End of the Wing: The Breaſt, Belly, Thighs, Coverts beneath the Tail, Sides under the Wings, and covert Feathers within Side of the Wings, are purely White: The Legs are ſtrong, covered with ſmall Scales; the Feet are thick and clumſy; it hath a round Heel, and three Toes, which are ſhort in Proportion, all ſtanding forward; the Claws are ſtrong, not very ſharp pointed; and the Legs and Feet are of a dirty Fleſh, inclining to Aſh-colour.

Thoſe who would ſee the Anatomy of this Bird, may conſult the *Paris Memoires de l'Academie Royale des Sciences*, depuis 1666. juſqu' á 1699. Tom 3. Seconde Partie, p. 101. where is an Anatomical Deſcription of ſix Males, in which they have miſſed the Diſcovery of the curious Reſervoir for Water, the chief Uſe of which I take to be for ſupplying the Hen while ſitting, and for the young ones before they can fly to help themſelves to Water.

This Bird was preſented to me freſh, and in fine order, by Mr. *Daniel Gwilt* of *Milk-Street*, *London*, my much eſteemed Friend and Relation. I have been informed by a curious Gentleman of *Norfolk*, who has weighed ſome of the largeſt Cocks, that they have ſometimes exceeded 27 Pounds, of 16 Ounces.

# *The* HEN BUSTARD.

THIS Bird was ſo different from the Cock in Magnitude, that I ſhould have ſuſpected it to be a young one, not fully grown, had I not bought it at *London* in the Beginning of the Month of *May*, at which Time I ſuppoſe theſe Birds are either little Chickens, or have attained their full Growth, as all the Birds I know of in *England* have, long before they are a Year old. This Hen Bird meaſured from Tip to Tip of the Wings extended only 66 Inches, whereas the Cock meaſured 88; and the Meaſures were leſs in all its other Parts in about the ſame Proportion. Now if one computes the Difference between two ſolid Square Quantities, where any ſuperficial Part is as 66 to 88, after each Number is doubly multiplied by itſelf, the Difference of Quantity between the Cock and Hen will be as 678172, to 287496, which ſhews the Hen to fall ſhort of half the Quantity of the Cock, and is a greater Diſproportion than I have yet obſerved between the Males and Females of any other Kind. In Birds of Prey the Females generally exceed the Males in Bulk.

The Bill of this Bird is of the ſame Colour and Shape with that of the Cock; the Tongue is ſharp pointed and jagg'd on the Sides; the Inſide of the Mouth is of a pale Fleſh Colour; it wholly wants the Water-pouch, there being no Paſſage under the Tongue as in the Cock; the Eyes are of an Orange or Golden Colour; the Head is of a dirty Brown, inclining to Aſh-colour, except the Crown, which is bright Orange, with tranſverſe Lines of Black: The fore Part of the Neck is of a blueiſh Aſh-colour; the hind Part of the Neck, Back, Wings, and Tail, are like thoſe of the Cock, but not quite ſo bright coloured; the Wing differs from the Cock's, in that the Edge or Ridge which falls on the Breaſt and Belly is covered with black Feathers; and the White which runs the Length of the Wing when cloſed is not ſo broad as in the Cock: The Side Feathers of the Tail are White at both Extremes, with a Daſh of Reddiſh in their Middles, and tranſverſe broken Bars of Black near their Tips: The Quills are Black ſo far as they appear uncovered, their Bottoms being White; the Inſide of the Wings, and whole under Side, is White, as in the Cock; the Legs, Feet, and Claws, for Shape and Colour, agree both in Cock and Hen: A few of the prime Quills have white Shafts.

This Bird has been already briefly deſcribed by *Willoughby*, where there is a groſs Miſtake in the Meaſure of its Length from Bill to Tail End, which he makes 60 Inches. *Albin* has tranſcribed him, and propagated this Error, which ſhews he never examined, or perhaps ſaw the Bird, for his Figures both of the Male and Female are taken from the Print in the Memoirs of the *Paris* Academy: He has given his Female the long Feathers or Whiskers, which appear only in the Male; and has not given one Word of Deſcription to his Female, becauſe he could find none in any Author to tranſcribe: So 'tis certain his Figure of the Hen is meer Fiction. As theſe Birds are ſo Capital in their Nature, and we have no perfect Hiſtory of them, and the full Diſcovery of the Water-pouch in the Cock being entirely new, I hope the Curious will not think my publiſhing theſe Figures and Deſcriptions loſt Labour. Mr. *Willoughby* ſays, "they "feed on Corn, Seeds of Herbs, Colewort, Dandelion Leaves, *&c.* They are found in open plain Countries in many Parts of *England*, eſpecially on *Salisbury* Plain, for which Reaſon I have decorated this Figure with a diſtant View of the Antiquity of *Stonehenge*. I dined upon the Hen Bird here deſcribed with the late Dr. *James Douglas*, for whom I procured it, and found it, the Breaſt in Particular, to be ſhort and very tender Meat, of an agreeable high Reliſh. The Authors who have treated of this Bird are, *Pierre Bellon* de la Nature des Oyſeaux, *Pa.* 236. *Willoughby*'s Ornithology, *Pa.* 178. *Tab.* 32. The Natural Hiſtory of Animals tranſlated from the Royal Academy of Sciences of *Paris*, Anno 1702, by *A. P.* Secretary of the Royal Society, *Pa.* 196. *Albin* on Birds need not be examined, ſeeing his Figures are copied from the *Paris* Academy, and his Deſcription from *Willoughby*. He had been told by Dr. *Douglas* of the Water-pouch in the Cock, which he has barely mentioned, but not having ſeen it, knew nothing of its Situation, or the Quantity it would contain, the Doctor not having then made a Demonſtration of the Truth of the Fact. Dr. *Thomas Moffet*, in a Treatiſe of the Nature of Foods and their Preparations, calls the *Buſtard* both a dainty and wholſome Meat.

*The*

## *The triangular* SPOTTED PIGEON.

THIS Bird is of the Figure and Bigneſs of the larger Kind of tame *Pigeons*, commonly bred with us in our Houſes.

The Bill is of a Dusky or Black Colour, ſhaped as in common *Pigeons*; the Riſing between the Noſtrils aſh-colour'd; the Iris of the Eye of a bright Yellow, inclining to Gold-colour; round the Eye is a good Space of bright red Skin, having no Feathers, one Corner of it extending to the Angle of the Mouth, and the other toward the hinder Part of the Head: The whole Head, Neck, Belly, Thighs, and covert Feathers under the Tail, are of a light Aſh-colour; round the red Borders of the Eyes, in the lower Belly, and under the Tail, the Aſh-colour gradually fades away to an almoſt White; the Feathers all round the Neck end in ſharp Points, and are tinged on their Edges with a red Wine Colour; the upper Part of the Back, all the covert Feathers of the Wings, and ſome of the Quills next the Body, are of a pleaſant reddiſh Brown, inclining to Roſe-colour, and in ſome Poſitions to the Light it ſhews a little purpliſh; all the Coverts of the Wings, and ſome few of the Quills next the Body, are beautifully painted with triangular white Spots, which are greater or leſs as the Feathers vary in Size, and are plac'd on the Point of each Feather with their ſharpeſt Angles to the Roots, and their narroweſt Sides toward the Tips of the Feathers: The greater Quills are Black, the Edges of their Webs being light Aſh-colour; the lower half of the Back and Rump is White; the Feathers that cover the Tail light Aſh-colour; the Tail Feathers of a dark Aſh-colour, black at the Ends of all the Feathers more than an Inch deep; the Legs and Feet are like thoſe of other *Pigeons*, of a middling Red Colour; and the Claws are Brown.

The Original from which this Print was ingraved I drew ſome Years ago at the Duke of *Richmond*'s Houſe in *London*, where I ſaw a Pair of them: The Perſon who preſented them informed his Grace that they were brought from the inland Parts of *Guinea* in *Africa*. They are naturally wild *Pigeons*. I have not met with many of this Tribe that excel this in its fine Bloom Colours and Elegancy of Marks.

The

## *The* BROWN INDIAN DOVE.

THIS *Dove* is about the Bigneſs of the ſmall *white Dove*, which is bred with us only in Cages; its Figure here repreſented being pretty near its full Bigneſs.

The Bill is of a dusky Black Colour; the Circle round the Eye of a very bright Scarlet, inclining to Gold-colour; the Eyes are encompaſſed with Spaces of bare Skin of a fine Blue Colour, which join to the Corners of the Mouth on each Side forward, and end backward in Angles a little behind the Eyes: The fore Part of the Head, Neck, and Breaſt, are of a light yellowiſh Brown; the hinder Part of the Head and Neck are of a darker Brown; beneath the Ears on each Side is a long black Mark, tranſverſely placed, compoſed of very ſhort Feathers, ſo that it doth not appear unleſs the Bird extends her Neck a little; the Feathers beneath theſe Marks have a greeniſh and golden Luſtre, by Turns, at different Views; the Remainder of the hind Part and Sides of the Neck have a Purple Gloſs: The upper Part of the Back, the covert Feathers of the Wings, and ſome of the Quills next the Back, are of a dark reddiſh Brown, changeable ſometimes to a bluer Caſt; the outer or greater Quills are Black, their Tips being a little lighter; the middle Quills are Black, with pretty deep white Tips; the Coverts alſo covering the Quills have deep Tips of White, which form an oblique Bar a-croſs the Wing; the Inſides of the Wings, Belly, and covert Feathers under the Tail, are of a pleaſant light blueiſh Aſh-colour; the lower Part of the Back and upper covert Feathers of the Tail are of a dark Aſh-colour; the two middle Feathers of the Tail are of the ſame Brown as the Back and Wings; and all the remaining Feathers on each Side are of a dark Aſh-colour, with white Tips of about an Inch Depth: It frequently flurts up its Tail very ſuddenly, which is what I have not obſerved in other *Doves*: the Legs and Feet are covered with red Scales; the Claws brown.

My Draught was taken from the Bird alive, and in good Condition as to its Feathering. It was the Property of *Taylor White*, Eſq; and I was inform'd it came from the *Eaſt-Indies*; but I cannot find any Deſcription that agrees with it.

*The*

## *The* Black-Headed Indian Icterus.

THIS Bird is figured of its natural Size; it is ſhaped pretty much like a *Thruſh*, but hath the Bill ſomething ſtronger in Proportion.

The Bill is of a browniſh White, or dirty Fleſh Colour; the Head and under Side of the Neck is Black; the Head hath a Purple Gloſs, and the Yellow indented with the Black on the Sides of the Neck, as the Figure ſhews: The whole Body, the covert Feathers of the Wings, without and within, and almoſt the whole Tail, is of a bright fine Yellow-colour: The greater or outermoſt Quill Feathers are Black, their Edges near their Roots being a little Yellow; the Remainder of the Quills next the Body are tipp'd with Yellow, which Colour extends a little Way along their outer Webs; the Tips of the covert Feathers, where they fall on the greater Quills, are Yellow, which form a diſtinct Spot of Yellow a little above the Middle of the Wing, as do the Tips of the inner Quills in the lower Part; there is a little Mixture of Yellow and Black on the Ridge of the Wings in the upper Part; the Tail is compoſed of twelve yellow Feathers of equal Length, the two middlemoſt only having a black Bar a-croſs each of them of about an Inch Width toward their Tips, the Tips themſelves for a ſmall Space being Yellow: The Legs and Feet are of a dull blueiſh Black-colour; it hath four Toes on each Foot, ſtanding after the uſual Manner; the Claws are black, and pretty ſtrong.

Mr. *Joſeph Dandridge*, in *Moorfields*, obliged me with this Bird: He received it from a Relation of his at *Bengal*, in the *Eaſt-Indies:* I have given it the Name of *Icterus*, from its Likeneſs to a Bird which paſſes from hotter Countries into the Southern Parts of *Europe* in the Summer, which *Aldrovand* has pronounced the *Icterus* of *Pliny*; but have call'd mine, by Way of Diſtinction, *black-headed*, ſeeing the other hath the Head all Yellow, except a black Line on each Side from the Corners of the Mouth to the Eyes; the Coverts of the Wings in that are Black, and in mine Yellow; the whole Bodies in both are wholly Yellow, and they are both found in *Bengal*, ſo may equally claim the Name of *Indian*. They who would ſee the Difference between this and the other, may find that deſcribed very well in *Willoughby*'s Ornithology, p. 198. by the Name of the *Witwall*; and as ill by *Albin*, in his Hiſtory of Birds, *Vol.* 3. *p.* 19. where he calls it the *Yellow Bird* from *Bengal*; he acknowledges he ſaw only a Picture of it. I have by me Drawings of both theſe Kinds from Nature, after very perfect Specimens. The Bird here figured will, I believe, be perfectly new to the Curious in theſe Parts of the World. I find no Figure or Mention of it in any Natural Hiſtorian or Voyager.

# *The* LESSER MOCK-BIRD.

I Have called this Bird the *leſſer*, becauſe it appears to me not near ſo big as the *Mock-Birds* I have ſeen brought over from the Continent of *North-America*: I have Drawings by me of thoſe, as well as this. Mr. *Catesby*, in his Hiſtory of *Carolina*, has figured what I ſuppoſe to be the *greater*, *Vol.* I. *Pa.* 27. This differs alſo from the other, in having the under Side White, which in that is light browniſh Aſh-colour. This Figure repreſents the Bird of his natural Bigneſs, being meaſured in all his Parts.

The Bill is ſlender, pretty ſtreight, of a blackiſh Brown-colour; it hath ſmall ſtiff Briſtles on each Side above the Corners of the Mouth of a dark Colour; from the Noſtrils through the Eye there paſſes a duſky Line; above each Eye, from the Baſis of the Bill, there paſſes a whitiſh Line; the Top of the Head, hind Part of the Neck and Back, is Aſh-colour, a little ſhaded and intermixed with Brown; the Sides of the Head, under Side of the Neck and Body, covert Feathers under the Tail, and Coverts within Side of the Wings, are White, a little clouded with Cream-colour in ſome Places. The Aſh-colour on the upper Side of the Neck, and the White on the under, are mixed by being ſprinkled one into the other; the Wing Feathers are moſtly of an equal dark browniſh Aſh-colour, as are the middle Feathers of the Tail; the Bottoms of the middle Quills of the Wings are White, the Tips Brown; a few of the Quills nearer the Back have white Tips; the Row of covert Feathers next above the Quills have white Tips; thoſe next the Back the narroweſt, and they next the Belly deeper, with each a dark Spot within the Tip; the leſſer Coverts have ſome few ſmall Daſhes of White drawn long-ways on the Feathers; the Ridge of the Wing is White; the two outer Feathers of the Tail are wholly White; the two next have only their inner Webs White; the remaining Feathers in the Middle duſky Brown; the middle Feathers of the Tail are ſomething longer than thoſe on the Sides; the Legs and Feet are Black; the Toes ſtand after the uſual Manner, and it hath black Claws.

*T. White*, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Eſq. favoured me with this Bird well preſerved dry; it was brought from the Iſland of *Jamaica*. This individual Species, I believe, is deſcribed and figured by Sir *Hans Sloane* in his Voyage to *Jamaica*, &c. *Vol.* II. *Pa.* 306. *Tab.* 256 There is alſo an Account of two Species of theſe Birds extracted from *Francis Hernandez*, which may be found tranſlated into *Engliſh* in the Appendix to *Willoughby*'s Ornithology, *Pa.* 385. they are called *Poliglottos* and *Tzaupan*. Thoſe who have a Mind to compare this Bird with that which I ſuppoſe to be the greater, and ſpecifically different from mine, may conſult Mr. *Catesby*'s Works, where they will find a good Figure and Deſcription of him.

*The*

The Indian Fig-eater
Published Septem^r 1st 1743 Geo Edwards

## *The* GREEN INDIAN FLY-CATCHER.

THIS Figure repreſents the Bird of its natural Bigneſs; it is a ſlender-bill'd Bird, and of that Tribe that generally feed on Inſects.

The Bill is black or dusky, a little inclining to Yellow near the Head, and a very little bowed downwards; the Top of the Head, upper Side of the Neck and Back, are of a Green-colour, pretty dark; the Rump and upper Coverts of the Tail green, but ſomething lighter; the Sides of the Head, Throat, Breaſt, Belly, Thighs, and covert Feathers under the Tail, are Yellow, a little clouded with Green; on the Head and Sides of the Neck, the dark Green of the upper Side, and the Yellow on the lower, loſe themſelves in each other: The Wings are dark Brown or Black; ſome of the Quills are yellow on the Edges of their Webs; the firſt and ſecond Row of covert Feathers on the upper Side of the Wings have white Tips, which make two Bars of White a-croſs the upper Part of each Wing; the Inſide of the Wing Feathers is ſomething fainter than the Outſide; the Tail is of the ſame dark Green-colour with the Back; the Legs, Feet, and Claws, are of a dark Brown, or Black-colour.

Mr. *Dandridge* obliged me with this Bird; it was ſent to him, with others, from *Bengal*. In my Searches I cannot diſcover any Deſcription agreeing with this, ſo I conclude it will be accepted as a Bird hitherto undeſcribed. The *Engliſh* Birds that come neareſt it, are the *Golden-crown'd Wren*, and a little yellow Bird, without Name, deſcribed by *Willoughby* in his Ornithology, *p.* 227, 228. Mine agrees with the firſt of theſe in the Colour and Marks of the Wing, but wants the golden Creſt, is brighter colour'd in the Body, and hath a longer Tail. It agrees leſs with the ſecond, that having no Marks in its Wings. Mine ſeemed to be almoſt double the Bigneſs of either of them. I believe it may be of that Tribe *Willoughby* calls *Fig-eaters*, *p.* 216. of his Ornithology, they being Birds of this Size and Shape; but none of them are ſo Green as my Bird.

*The*

## *The Small* American Redstart.

THE Figure of this Bird here repreſented is of its natural Size: The Bill is ſtreight and ſlender, but ſomething broad from Corner to Corner of the Mouth, of a Duſky Colour, paler toward the Head, and black at the Point; the Baſis of the upper Mandible has on each Side black Hairs or Briſtles; the Head, Neck, Back and Wings without Side, are Black, except the Bottoms of the Quills, which are Orange-Colour; tho' the ſmalleſt Quills next the Back are all Black; the Sides, and all the covert Feathers within Side of the Wings, are of a bright Orange-Colour, which being one of his greateſt Beauties, I have given him an Action on Purpoſe to ſhew it: The Black from the lower Part of the Neck extends in a blunt Point into the Breaſt, from whence proceeds a white Liſt along the Belly, which becomes broader by Degrees; ſo that the Thighs, lower Belly, and covert Feathers under the Tail, are White, except a few black Spots in the hinder Part of the Belly: when the Wings are cloſed there is ſeen a good deal of Orange on the Breaſt; the two middle Feathers of the Tail are wholly Black; all the Side Feathers are Orange-Colour at their Bottoms, and Black at their Tips; the Legs, Feet, and Claws, are black.

Mr. *Cowell*, Surgeon, in *Lombard-Street*, obliged me with a Sight of this Bird; he received it from *Jamaica*, with ſome others. I find in Sir *Hans Sloane*'s Hiſtory of *Jamaica* a Deſcription of this Bird, but no Figure. You may find it by the Name of *the ſmall Black and Orange-colour'd Bird*, *Vol.* II. *Pa.* 312. Mr. *Catesby* in his Natural Hiſtory of *Carolina* has mentioned it alſo, *Vol.* I. *Pa.* 67. where you will find a Figure of it. He ſays, "Theſe Birds frequent the ſhady Wood of *Virginia*, and are "ſeen only in Summer, and that the Hens are Brown." He calls it the *Redſtart*, whoſe Example I have taken, as I think the Name very proper; Sir *Hans Sloane* has given it no *Engliſh* Name. Seeing it is a Bird of Paſſage in *Virginia*, I ſuppoſe it may be ſo too in *Jamaica*, which may be perhaps its Winter Habitation; but of this I have received no Account. This Plate was finiſhed, and the Colouring far advanced, before I recollected the Bird to be in Mr. *Catesby*'s Works; otherwiſe I ſhould have omitted it: But I hope it will not be altogether loſt Labour, ſince there are many Encouragers of this Work who have not been Purchaſers of Mr. *Catesby*'s *Natural Hiſtory*.

The *Butterfly* here figur'd was given me by Mr. *Peter Colinſon*; it was brought from *Montſerrat* in the *Weſt-Indies*: It is Black, ſpotted with Yellow, having no other Colours on the upper Side, except two ſmall red Spots in each of the ſhorter Wings near the Body of the Fly; the under Side hath all the ſame Marks, but, inſtead of Yellow, they are of a dirty Roſe-Colour; and the Ground or black Part is beneath of a dirty Brown.

*The*

## *The little* BLACK, WHITE, *and* RED, INDIAN CREEPER.

THIS curious little Bird is figured of its natural Bigneſs: I have given it the Name of *Creeper* from the Agreement in the Shape of the Bill with our *Creeper*, it being bowed down and ſharp pointed.

The Bill is of a Black Colour, cleft pretty deep in under the Eyes, from the Bill to the Point of the Tail; the upper Side is of a deep Black, except ſome bright Scarlet Spots, the firſt of which begins a little behind the Bill, and takes up all the Top of the Head from Eye to Eye; the ſecond is in the Middle of the hinder Part of the Neck; the third croſſes the Middle of the Back; and the fourth and laſt takes up the covert Feathers of the Tail: The Tail and Wings are wholly Black, all the black Parts being very gloſſy, and reflecting a dark Blue: The whole under Side, Throat, Neck, Breaſt, Belly, Thighs, and covert Feathers under the Tail, are White; the Legs, Feet, and Claws, are Black.

My Friend Mr. *Dandridge*, in *Moorfields*, obliged me with a Sight of this elegant Bird, which was ſent to him from *Bengal* in the *Eaſt-Indies*; it was neatly ſtuffed, and very well preſerved, and freſh in its Colours.

***

## *The Greater* BULL-FINCH.

BEING at a Loſs to find a Name for this Bird (not knowing its Country) I at length pitched upon the above, it reſembling the *Bull-finch* ſomething in the Thickneſs of its Bill, and the Colour of its Throat and Breaſt. It is here figured of its natural Bigneſs.

The Bill is pretty thick toward the Head, a very little arched on the upper Part, ending in a Point, all over of a White-colour: The Top and Sides of the Head, upper Part of the Neck, Back, Wings and Tail, are all of a dark Brown or Black-colour, all the Feathers being edged with a lighter Brown, which makes an agreeable Mixture: The Throat, under Side of the Neck, Breaſt, and Belly, are all of a very fine Scarlet-colour; the upper Part of the Wing, and a little Way down its Ridge, for a ſmall Breadth, is of the ſame Red-colour as the Breaſt; the Inſides of the Wings are Dusky; the Thighs, lower Belly, and covert Feathers under the Tail, are of a black Brown-colour: It hath a ſhort Tail in Proportion; the Legs, Feet, and Claws, are of a light Brown; it has four Toes on each Foot, ſtanding after the uſual Manner.

Mr. *Blew*, Librarian to the *Inner-Temple*, *London*, obliged me with this curious Bird, and ſome others; but having paſſed through ſeveral Hands before they became his Property, it could not be known from whence they came; yet I am of Opinion that it is from *America*, becauſe there were ſeveral Birds that came with it to Mr. *Blew*, which I knew to be *Americans*.

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## *The little* BROWN BULL-FINCH.

THE upper Figure repreſents this Bird of its natural Bigneſs: By the Thickneſs and Shortneſs of the Bill it ſeems to be of that Genus of ſmall Birds who commonly feed on Grain.

The Bill is white; the Top and Sides of the Head, upper Side of the Neck, Back, Wings, and Tail, are all of a dark Brown-colour, the Borders of the Feathers being ſomething lighter than their middle Parts; the Inſides of the Wings are of a light Brown-colour. The Throat, under Side of the Neck, Breaſt, Belly, Thighs, and covert Feathers under the Tail, are of a dull-reddiſh Orange-colour; the Legs, Feet, and Claws, are of a dull Brown-colour.

Mr. *Blew*, of the *Inner Temple*, obliged me with this Bird, but could not tell from what Part of the World it came; it was preſerved dry, with others.

## *The* BLACK and YELLOW MANAKYN.

THE lower Figure repreſents this Bird of its natural Bigneſs; it is of the ſame Genus with a Bird deſcribed, *Pa.* 21. of this Book, which I have there call'd the *Golden-headed Black Titmouſe.*

The Bill is neither thick, nor very ſlender, rather bowed down then directly ſtreight, ending in a Point, of a white Colour; the whole Head, Neck, Breaſt, and Belly, as far as the Thighs, are of a dull yellowiſh Orange-colour; the Thighs mixed with Orange-colour and Black; the covert Feathers under the Tail are Black; the Back, Wings, and Tail, are Black, without any changeable Gloſs; the covert Feathers within Side of the Wings, and ſome of the ſmall Feathers on the Ridges of the Wings without, are of a dirty Orange-colour; ſome of the inner Webs of the Quill Feathers are White near their Bottoms, which appear in white Spots on the upper Side of the Wings, except when the Wings are cloſe gathered up, for then it diſappears; the Legs, Feet, and Claws, are of an obſcure Brown-colour.

This Bird is preſerved with the above in the Collection of Mr. *Blew*: I believe it to come from ſome Part of *South-America*, near the equinoctial Line, becauſe I have by me Copies of Drawings of four different Species which were ſaid to come from the Settlements of the *Hollanders*, on the Main-Land of *South-America*; one of them agrees exactly in Shape, Size, and Colouring, with this here figured, except that it is of a moſt bright Red, where this is only of a dirty Orange-colour; ſo that 'tis likely my Bird may be the Hen, and that the Cock of the ſame Species. I have only ſeen Draughts of the other Sorts; ſo that it would be contrary to my Propoſals, at firſt ſetting out in this Work, to exhibit them.

*The*

## *The* INDIAN GREEN FINCH.

THIS Bird is here figured of its full natural Bigneſs; it appears a little like a *Canary Bird*, but I think it is ſomething larger.

It hath a pretty thick ſtrong ſhort Bill, agreeing in Shape with moſt of the Granavorious Kind of ſmall Birds with us; the upper Part of a dark Brown or Blackiſh Colour; the nether of a lighter Brown; the Eyes are of a Haſel-colour; the Top of the Head, upper Side of the Neck, Back, upper Side of the Wings, and Tail, are of a dirty Green-colour; the outermoſt Webs of ſix or ſeven of the greater or prime Quills are edged with White; the Tail Feathers are edged with a light Yellow Green; from the Baſis of the Bill on each Side there paſſes through the Eyes a Bar or Line of dirty Green; above the Eyes, from the Baſis of the Bill, there paſſes a yellow Line on each Side in the Form of Eyebrows; from the Angles of the Mouth on each Side there paſſes a black Line of half an Inch long; the whole under Side, from the Bill to the covert Feathers beneath the Tail, is of a Yellow Colour, a little ſhaded with Green on the Sides of the Breaſt and Belly; and on the Sides of the Neck the Yellow and Green intermix and loſe themſelves in each other; the Legs, Feet, and Claws, agree in Shape with others of this Kind, all of a browniſh Aſh-colour.

Mr. *John Hawkins* gave me a Sketch of this Bird, which he drew in the Iſland of *Madeira* (whither it was brought from ſome other Country); the Name he has noted on it is *Bengalas*, which I ſuppoſe it takes from its Country; he ſays it ſings finer than a *Canary Bird*. As this Drawing was but ſlight, I did not care to make Uſe of it, not having then ſeen the Bird myſelf; but ſince I received it I have ſeen two of theſe Birds, and heard them ſing, at the Houſe of Mr. *Blunt*, Merchant, in *Goodman's-Fields*, *London*; I found the Birds to agree in every Thing with Mr. *Hawkins*'s Sketch and Account, but having the Life before me, I added ſomething to perfect the ſlight Deſign I had, in order to give a more perfect one to the Public. I was informed at Mr. *Blunt*'s, that theſe Birds were brought from the *Eaſt-Indies*. Dr. *Henry Plumptree*, Preſident of the Royal College of Phyſicians, ſaw theſe Birds at Mr. *Blunt*'s, and was ſo good to gain me Admittance to make my Obſervations on them.

The *Butterfly* here figured is of the Bigneſs of Life; the upper Wings are of a reddiſh Orange-colour; the under Wings a little more inclining to Brown; both upper and under Wings bordered with a dark Brown, and Streaks of Black; the upper Wings have longiſh dark blue Marks along their outer Edges, and a large and ſmall round Spot in each Wing, the outer Circle of each Black, the next within Yellowiſh, the next Blue, with a light blue or white Spot in the Middle; the lower Wings have each a large round Spot, the outer Part Black, the next Yellow, the inner Part Purpliſh, clouded with Black on one Side, with two ſmall oblong Spots of blueiſh White in the Middle; beſides this Mark there is in each of the lower Wings a little round obſcure Spot; the Body, Legs, and Horns, are of a reddiſh Brown-colour; the whole under Side is of a duſky Brown-colour; the Spots of the upper Side only faintly caſting through. This Fly was brought from *China* by my Friend Captain *Iſaac Worth*, who preſented me with a Box of Inſects from that Country.

*The*

## *The* SCHOMBURGER.

I Know not well what Claſs to range this Bird with: In Colour it much reſembles the *Lark* Kind, but the Bill is much to large and long; nor doth it better agree with the *Thruſh* Family, in the Shape of its Bill; it agrees, I think, beſt with the *Bunting*, though it hath a larger Bill, and different in Structure, that having a Knob in the Roof of the Mouth, which is the Characteriſtick of the *Hortulene* Kind. So I muſt leave it to be claſſed, as the more knowing ſhall think beſt. I often find more Difficulty to find a Family to claſs *American* Birds with, than I do to range Birds found in the moſt diſtant Parts of the old World: It is here figured of its natural Bigneſs.

The Bill is pretty long and thick, of a dusky Fleſh-colour, ending in a Point; the Eyes are of a Hazel-colour, the Sides of the Head and the Throat, for a ſmall Space beneath the Bill, is Black, which Blackneſs extends itſelf downward on each Side of the Neck almoſt to the Beginning of the Wing; in this black Part the Eyes are placed: The Top of the Head, upper Side of the Neck, Back, and covert Feathers of the Wings, are Brown, ſomething brighter, or more upon the Orange, than in the *Lark* Kind, ſpotted with Black, except the Top of the Head; the Quill Feathers of the Wings and the Tail are of a Dusky, or Blackiſh Colour, edged with a bright reddiſh Brown. The whole under Side, from the Throat to the Coverts beneath the Tail, is of a pleaſant light reddiſh Brown-colour; the Breaſt and Belly ſpotted with Black; the Feathers all over the Body being black in their middle Parts and brown round their Borders; the Feathers of the Shoulders that fall over the Wings are of a light yellowiſh Brown; the Thighs, lower Belly, and Coverts of the Tail, both above and beneath, appear ſpotleſs, and are of a lighter Brown than the other Parts of the Bird; the Legs and Feet are of a reddiſh Fleſh-colour; the Claws are brown; the hind Claw is a little longer than ordinary, yet much ſhorter than in the *Lark* Kind.

This Bird was brought alive from the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, and preſented to the Lady of the Right Honourable Sir *Charles Wager*, then firſt Lord of the Admiralty, at whoſe Houſe I made this Deſign.

## *The* RED-BREASTED LONG-TAILED FINCH.

THE lower Figure in the Print ſhews the Bird of its natural Bigneſs; the upper is reduced, the better to expreſs it with its Tail: It is a Bird of lively Action, and a pretty Note, and by various Motions in raiſing and lowering its long Tail it makes a very diverting Appearance.

The Bill is ſhort, and pretty thick in Proportion, of a Blueiſh or Lead Colour; the Eyes are hazel-colour'd; the whole Head, and the Throat as low as the Breaſt, is of a Black-colour; the Back, Wings, and Tail, are alſo Black, yet the Edges of the greater Wing Feathers appear a little aſh-colour'd or whitiſh: Its Tail is like what is common to other ſmall Birds, and there ſprings from the Rump above it a Sort of ſecond Tail, compoſed of only four Feathers, the two longeſt thirteen Inches and a half long, and three Quarters of an Inch wide near the Rump, decreaſing gradually to leſs than a Quarter of an Inch at their Tips; between theſe are two ſhorter, of ſix Inches and a half in Length, and one Inch and a half in Breadth in the broadeſt Parts, falling ſuddenly into very narrow Points, compoſed of Threads lying together; the long Feathers are ſomething arched like the Feather's of a *Cock's* Tail, having tranſverſe Lines a-croſs them, ſuch as we ſee in water'd Silks, there being no Variety of Colour in theſe Feathers, as they are all of a deep Black: the Breaſt is of a full deep Orange-colour; the hinder Part of the Neck of paler Orange, or Golden Colour; the Belly and Thighs are White; the lower Belly and covert Feathers under the Tail are Duſky or Black; the Legs, Feet, and Claws, which agree with thoſe of moſt other ſmall Birds, are of a Fleſh-colour. What is moſt extraordinary in this Bird is, that it changes its Colour, and loſes the long Feathers of the Tail for more than ſix Months in the Year: About the Beginning of *November* it ſheds its Tail and molts its Feathers, and becomes of a mixed Colour; the Head being Black and White in Streaks; the Breaſt, Back, and covert Feathers of the Wings, of a reddiſh Brown, ſpotted with Duſky, almoſt like the Feathers of a *Quale*; the greater Quills and Tail Feathers of a blackiſh Brown; the whole Belly, Thighs, and Coverts under the Tail, White; the Legs and Bill the ſame as above deſcribed. In this State it continues all the Winter, without the four long Feathers in the Tail. In the Beginning of Summer it molts its Feathers again, when the long Feathers of the Tail begin to ſhoot out, and in *June*, or the Beginning of *July*, it becomes again what it was in the foregoing Summer. The upper Figure ſhews him in his Summer's Dreſs; the lower repreſents him as he appears in Winter.

This Bird was the Property of the obliging Mr. *Hatton*, of *Laurence-Lane*, *London*, who kept it alive four Years, and carefully obſerved the Changes of it, as I have ſet them down; he hath alſo made me a Witneſs of them, by inviting me ſeveral Times to view the Bird in its different States, and about the Times of its Changes, and given me Liberty to make Draughts at what Times I thought proper. This Bird was brought from *Angola* in *Africa*. He ſeems to be briefly deſcribed by *Aldrovand*, *Book* 15. *Chap.* 23. but I think improperly claſſed with *Sparrows*; it rather, in my Opinion, belonging to the ſinging *Finch* Kind. In its Winter's Dreſs it nearly reſembles the *Bramble Finch*. Our Countryman, Mr. *Willoughby*, in his Ornithology, *p.* 251. has tranſlated the Deſcription of this Bird from *Aldrovand*, who calls it an *Indian long-tail'd Sparrow*. A Gentleman, who lately arrived from *Lisbon*, tells me the *Portugueſe* call this Bird the *Widow*, from its Colour, and long Train: He ſays alſo, that the Hen is of a *Lark* Colour, having no long Train.

*The*

# *The* PURPLE WATER-HEN.

THIS Bird was of the Bigneſs of a middle ſized *Hen*, though its Bill and Legs were much larger; the Bill meaſured an Inch and three Quarters from Point to the Corners of the Mouth; from the Point to its upper Part on the Crown of the Head two Inches and three Quarters; the Leg, from the Knee downward, four Inches; the middle Toe without the Claw four Inches long.

The Bill is of a fine Red-colour, Part of it extending itſelf to the Middle of the Crown of the Head above the Eyes, where it ends in an oval Figure; the Bill is very much compreſſed ſideways, its Height being more than double its Width; there is a great Likeneſs of Colour all over the Body of this Bird, ſo that it need only be ſaid that it is of a fine Blue, a little inclining to Violet, except the covert Feathers under the Tail, which are White: Yet is there ſome Diverſity in the Colouring; the Sides of the Head, the fore Part of the Neck and Breaſt, and the covert Feathers of the Wings, are the moſt bright and ſhining, and vary a little in different Poſitions, appearing ſometimes of perfect Blue, at other Turns partaking ſomething of Red, which makes a Purple Appearance, and in ſome Lights it ſeems to have a little Gloſs of Green on the Back: The Top of the Head, hind Part of the Neck, Thighs, lower Belly, and Quills of the Wings, are of a dark Brown, or Blackiſh Colour, having only a faint Mixture of Blue in them; the covert Feathers of the Wings within-ſide are Blue; the Quills within of a ruſty Black; the Legs are bare of Feathers an Inch and half above the Knees; both Legs and Feet are of a pleaſant Red-colour, ſomething like Roſe-colour; it hath pretty ſtrong brown Claws; the Toes have nothing like Fins or Membranes along their Sides, as is common in other *Water-Hens*. The Body of this Bird was remarkably compreſſed ſideways, contrary to the *Duck* Kind: I believe Nature hath given him this Form, that he may the more commodiouſly paſs amongſt Canes and Reeds, which generally cover the Banks of Rivers.

This Bird is now preſerved in Spirits in the Collection of Sir *Hans Sloane*, Bart. The Bill and Legs were of a Yellowiſh Colour when dead, but Sir *Hans* ſhewed me a fine Drawing taken from the living Bird, wherein they were Red, as I have above deſcribed them. The Toes of this Bird are four in Number, ſtanding three forward and one backward, in the uſual Manner, contrary to the monſtrous and fictitious Accounts many Authors, who never ſaw it, give of them. Mr. *George Bell*, Surgeon, in *London*, has told me he has ſeen of theſe Birds in *China*. The Curious, who would ſee the Anatomy of this Bird, may conſult *Memoires de l'Academie Royale des Sciences*, depuis 1666. juſqu'à 1699. Tome 3. troiſieme Partie, p. 50. where it is called *Poule-Sultane*; they ſuppoſe it to be the *Porphyrio* of the Antients: They account for the changeable Colours of the Feathers, by ſuppoſing that the fine Fibres are of different Colours on different Sides; ſo that by different Poſitions, the different Sides of the Fibres ſtrike the Eye with different Colours, which they would demonſtrate by Silks ſhot with different Colour, which have the ſame Effect on the Eye. It was found true, by Obſervation made at *Verſailles*, that it lifts its Meat to its Mouth with its Foot as *Parrots* do; but that it drinks as other Fowls do, by taking Water in its Bill, and raiſing its Head to ſwallow it. I have by me a Print of Birds publiſh'd at *Paris*, Drawn by *P. Boel*, wherein are two of theſe Birds, in pretty Actions, where they are call'd *Bluets*, which I think a very proper Name, for they ſeem at firſt Sight perfectly Blue. I am fully ſatisfy'd that no *Engliſh* Author on Birds ever deſcrib'd this Bird from Nature, therefore I hope this Draught and Deſcription will be acceptable, though we have a dark Account of the Bird in *Willoughby*, and a darker by *Albin*.

*The*

# *The* ALBATROSS.

THIS Bird is big-bodied, and very long winged; I take it to be one of the largeſt, if not the very biggeſt, Water-Bird in the World; by meaſuring him croſs-ways, from Tip to Tip of the Wings, he meaſured near ten Feet; the firſt Bone of the Wing, which joins it to the Body, equals the Length of the whole Body, as appears in a Skeleton of one of theſe Birds I have by me. The Wing, from the Joint to the End of the Quills, when the Wing is cloſed, meaſures two Feet; the Leg, from the Knee downwards, meaſures four Inches and a half; the middle Toe was ſeven Inches long. Theſe Birds vary in Size, for the Meaſures in the Skeleton I have are a third Part leſs in all its Parts than what I have given here.

The Bill is of a dirty Yellowiſh Colour, ſuch as we ſee in old *Boan*: The Bottom Figure in the annexed Plate ſhews it of its natural Bigneſs, with its Grooves and Furrows; the Noſtrils are very remarkable, having riſing Coverings over them, with the Openings forward, as expreſſed in the Figures: The Bill is a little compreſſed ſide-ways toward the Head, and gradually becomes more ſo toward the Point, which is remarkably hooked; the Crown of the Head is of a lightiſh aſh-colour'd Brown; the Remainder of the Head, all the Neck, Breaſt, Belly, Thighs, covert Feathers under the Tail, and Coverts within Side of the Wings, are White: The hind Part of the Neck, Sides under the Wings, and Sides of the Breaſt, have ſome ſmall tranſverſe duſky Lines mixed with the White; the Back is of a dirty Brown, with ſmall tranſverſe Lines of Black, and ſome greater Spots of Black or Lead Colour; the Rump is of a lightiſh Brown-colour; the Tail of a blueiſh Lead-colour, inclining to Black; the Wing of the ſame Colour with the Tail, the Quills being darker, or altogether Black; the Ridge of that Part of the Wing next the Back is White; the Legs and Feet are of a Fleſh-colour; it hath only three Toes, all ſtanding forward, and webb'd together; it hath alſo a Fin or Web running along the outer Sides of the outer and inner Toes of each Foot, which I have not obſerved in any other Water-Birds, except on the inner Toes of ſome.

I have examined two Birds of this Kind ſtuffed, which agreed in Magnitude, and all other Reſpects, from which I made Sketches; the one was ſhewn me by *George Holmes*, Eſq. Keeper of the Records in the Tower of *London*; the other is in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *Benjamin Cowell*, Surgeon, in *Lombard-Street*. Mr. *Albin* has given a Figure of the Bill of this Bird; ſee his Hiſtory of Birds, *Vol.* III. *Pa.* 76. and I believe the late Dr. *James Douglas* obliged him with the Deſcription of it. *Albin* confounds this Bird with one called in the *Weſt-Indies*, the *Man-of-War* Bird, wherein he is wrong; for, on examining Voyagers on that Head, I find they make *the Man-of-War* a much ſmaller Bird, and they who have mentioned the *Albatroſs* make it of the firſt Magnitude of Water-Fowl; ſo that I can by no Means agree that they are the ſame Birds. I know of no Figure extant of this Bird; or any Deſcription of it, but ſuch as are commonly given by Voyagers (who for the moſt Part are very general, and none but imperfect Ideas of natural Things are received from them) on which Account I thought this Figure and Account might be favourably received by the Encouragers of this Work. Theſe Birds are brought from the Cape of *Good Hope*, where they are ſeen in conſiderable Numbers: I have not heard of their being frequent in any other Part of the World. I have tranſcribed Sir *Hans Sloane*'s Deſcription of the *Man-of-War* Bird out of his Hiſtory of *Jamaica*, to ſhew it is not the *Albatroſs*, which is as follows, *Vol.* I. *Pa.* 30. "This Bird ſeems very large, bigger than a *Kite*, and Black; they "fly, like *Kites*, very high, and often appear immoveable over the Water, to wait for and "catch ſmall Fiſh appearing on its Surface; they are ſharp winged, and their Tail is forked." I take Mr. *Albin*'s *Frigate* Bird to be the ſame with the *Man-of-War* Bird.

*The*

1740

# *The great* BLACK PETERIL.

THIS Bird is about the Bigneſs of a *Raven*; the Bill, from the Corner of the Mouth to the Point, is three Inches long; from the Forehead to the Point but two Inches; the Wing when cloſed is near 15 Inches long: It is of Kin to the *Albatroſs* laſt deſcribed, yet I cannot pronounce it abſolutely of the ſame Genus; the Shape of the Bill is much the ſame with that, but a great deal leſs in Proportion, and the Noſtrils placed together on the upper Part of the Bill; the Legs and Feet are alſo like thoſe of the laſt deſcribed, except that this hath a little Spur, or Claw, where other Fowls have the hind Toe, which Spur riſes immediately from the Heel.

The Bill is of a Yellow Colour, not very bright, but might be more lively perhaps when the Bird was living; the Noſtrils ſeem to be carried on in two Tubes or Pipes joined together, which proceed from the Forehead, and paſs about one third Part of the Length of the Bill on its upper Part, with two Openings forward; the Bill is creaſed or furrow'd, and pretty much hooked at the Point, all which may be better conceived from the lower Figure than from Deſcription, the Bill being there drawn of its natural Bigneſs: It is ſhaped in general pretty much like a *Sea-Gull*; the Wings when cloſed reaching farther than the Tail; the Plumage all over the Body is the ſame, without the leaſt Variety of Shade, it being of a very ruſty Black, or blackiſh Brown; the Legs and Feet were near of the ſame Colour, or a little more inclining to Fleſh, reſembling the Colour of an *Ethiopian*'s Skin: Its Claws are Black; it hath a little Claw or Spur riſing out of the Heel immediately, and not by a Toe, for it hath no Sign of a back Toe; the Figure expreſſes a Claw on each Foot; the outer Sides of all the Toes are webb'd, as in the *Albatroſs*.

This Bird was lent me to draw by Mr. *Benjamin Cowel*, it came with the *Albatroſs* by an *India* Ship, ſo that I am of Opinion it is from the Seas about the Cape of *Good Hope:* I could not gather any more certain Account of its Place. In looking over a ſmall Tract entitled, *a Voyage to* St. Kilda, the moſt remote of all the Weſtern Iſlands of *Scotland*, by M. *Martin*, Gent. *London* 1698, I find the Figure of a Bird agreeing exactly with this in the Shape of its Bill, and the back Claw is very juſtly expreſſed in the Print, tho' the Deſcription calls it a back Toe; it ſeems to be of the ſame, or very near the Size of the Bird here deſcribed, but of different Colours; it being greyiſh White on the upper, and purely White on the under Side: But what confirms me moſt that theſe two Birds are of the ſame Tribe or Family, is the Opinion of Dr. *James Monroe*, Fellow of the College of Phyſicians, and Phyſician of *Bethlem* Hoſpital, who, happening to ſee my Drawing, ſaid he remembered a Bird in the Voyage to *St. Kilda*, called the *Fulmar*, that agreed with mine; and told me, at the ſame Time, he had ſeen the *Fulmar*, and drew the Figure of it for the Plate in the Book when he was a young Lad. See the Figure and Deſcription of the *Fulmar* in the Voyage to *St. Kilda*, *Pa.* 55, where the Author ſays, " he " picks his Food out of the Backs of living Whales." This Manner of Feeding may ſhew us that Nature hath fitted every *Animal* according to his appointed Way of Life; for the hooked Bill muſt be moſt commodious to take out the ſlimy Subſtance that gathers and is lodged in the Fiſh's Skin; and the Claw or Spur on the Heel, which is placed very low, may be deſigned to give the Bird a more firm Standing, to feed on the ſlippery Side or Back of a Fiſh, without which the Bird might be blown from her Place, becauſe there generally prevails a pretty ſtrong Wind in the open Sea: But I ſhall always ſubmit ſuch Opinions and Reaſonings to the Experience of the more knowing. I believe this Bird hath never been deſcribed.

## *The white and black* SPOTTED PETERIL, *and the little* PETERIL.

THE firſt is a Sea Fowl of the Shape and Genus of the laſt deſcribed, having all the ſame Characteriſtick Notes: It is about the Size of a common tame *Pigeon*.

The Bill is Black, having the Noſtrils in Pipes running along the upper Part of the Bill, and opening forward; it hath alſo an oblique double Channel running the whole Length of the upper Mandible on each Side; the under Part of the Bill doth not bend downward, as in the laſt deſcribed, but hath a Knob or Angle on the lower Side near the Point; all which ſee expreſſed in the Figure. The Head and under Side of the Neck is Black, having a white Spot confuſedly intermixed with the Black on each Side of the Neck; the Back and leſſer covert Feathers of the Wings are White, pretty regularly ſpotted with Black, as is the Rump and covert Feathers of the Tail: The Tail is wholly Black; ſome of the prime Quills are Black; but the inner Quills which are next the Back have their Tips Black, and their Bottoms White; the firſt Row of covert Feathers next above the Quills have all their Tips Black, which make a black Bar acroſs the Wing; the Wings are verged all round with Black, from the Joints to the Tips, which extend beyond the Tail; the whole under Side is White from the Bill to the covert Feathers under the Tail; the Throat, Breaſt, and covert Feathers under the Tail, having a few black Spots drawn long-ways; the Legs and Feet are like thoſe of the laſt deſcrib'd, having the Claw or Spur on the Heel; but in this I perceived no Webs on the Outſides of the outer Toes, as in the foregoing, tho' it is webbed on the Inſides of the inner Toes; the Legs, Feet, and Claws, are all of a Blackiſh or Duſky Colour.

I ſhall join with this the *little Peteril*, which is about the Size of a *Lark*, being of a Dusky or Black Colour all over, except the Rump, which is White. The flying Figure ſhews the Bird, and the Pedeſtal Stone has an out Line of the Head and Bill, of the Size of Nature, engraved on it. It is ſo very like the *great black Peteril*, except the white Rump, that a Picture of the *leſſer* might paſs for the *greater* in Miniature: The Bill and Feet are black, having Noſtrils and Spurs like the two laſt deſcribed.

The *black and white Peteril* was given me by my worthy Friend *James Theobald*, Eſq; of *Lambeth*; he ſays it was brought from the Cape of *Good Hope*, where it is called the *Pantado*, which is a Name the *Portugueſe* have given to other Birds, of a very different Nature, where they find them ſpotted or painted, as the Name denotes.

Of the little *Peteril*, above deſcribed, I have ſeen a great many together, in the Midſt of the more northern and wideſt Part of the *German* Ocean, where they muſt have been more than 100 *Engliſh* Miles from Land: It is ſtrange that ſo ſmall a Bird ſhould be able to ſubſiſt in ſuch open Seas, where they cannot reſt but on the Water, which always is pretty rough. Thoſe I have ſeen were continually on the Wing; they appear not but in tempeſtuous Weather near Ships, or Land. Theſe I ſaw ſkreen'd themſelves out of the Wind under the Stern of the Ship I was aboard of. They even ſeek Shelter ſometimes in the deepeſt Hollows that are formed between the high Waves of the Sea, and wonderfully keep their Stations there, though the Waves run very ſwiftly; they flutter ſo near the Surface of the Water that they ſeem to walk on it, for which Reaſon Mr. *Albin* ſays they are call'd *Peterils*, becauſe they imitate *Peter*'s walking on the Sea.

Mr. *Albin* has deſcrib'd this laſt Bird, and has inſerted its Manner of Flight, and ſheltering itſelf in Storms at Sea; he has taken no Notice of its remarkable Spur behind the Heel, but has given his Figure a ſmall back Toe, with a Claw on it, which is contrary to its Nature. I believe this Tribe of Birds all reſt and feed on the Backs of living or dead Fiſhes that float on the Sea. Mr. *Willoughby*, in the Appendix to his Ornithology, *P.* 395. has brief Deſcriptions of two or three Sorts of Birds, that ſeem to me to be of the ſame Genus with theſe above deſcribed; one of them is called the *Storm Finck*, which is, I think, a proper general Name for the whole Tribe.

*The*

## *The ſmall* BLACK *and* WHITE DIVERS.

THE Bird is here repreſented of its natural Size, ſtanding on a Rock. *Willoughby* hath deſcribed it from a Picture as well as he could, but has ranged it with a Genus to which it doth not belong: It is of that Tribe of whole-footed Sea-Birds which want the back Toe. The original Drawing from whence *Willoughby* made his Deſcription was Sir *Thomas Brown*'s, and is now in the Collection of Sir *Hans Sloane*; he calls it *Mergulus Melanoleucos roſtro acuto brevi.*

The Bill is Black and round, being equal in Height and Width; the Top and Sides of the Head, whole upper Side, Neck, Back, Wings, and Tail, is of a Black or Duſky Colour. The Quills next the Body are tipped with White, which form an oblique Bar of White acroſs the Wing when it is cloſed; the Inſide of the Wing is of a browniſh Aſh-colour; the Throat is White, which Whiteneſs terminates brokenly on each Side about the Place of the Ears; the fore Part of the Neck is of a Grey, or Aſh-colour, pretty dark, growing gradually lighter on the Breaſt; the Belly, Sides under the Wings, and Coverts under the Tail, are White; the Legs and Feet are of a dirty Fleſh-colour; the Webs between the Toes Black; it wants the back Toe, having only three, all ſtanding forward, armed with crooked Claws; it hath no Membranes, or lateral Webs, on the Inſides of the inner Toes, as moſt web-footed Birds have; it is bare of Feathers a very little above the Knees: I ſuppoſe this to be the Hen Bird.

The upper Bird in this Plate, repreſented flying, is of the Size of the laſt deſcribed: I imagine it to be the Cock of the foregoing; the Bill is Black, ſhaped as in the former. The whole upper Side agrees exactly with that, as doth the Belly, Sides, and Coverts under the Tail. The Inſide of the Wings differs from the other, in that it hath a Bar of dirty White acroſs it when extended, the Coverts of the Quills being of that Colour; the Head and Neck in this is wholly Black, which makes the greateſt Difference in theſe two Birds; the Legs and Feet are, for Colour and Shape, the very ſame as in the former.

The firſt of theſe Birds I drew from the Bird ſtuffed, at the *Virginia* Coffee-houſe, behind the *Royal Exchange*, *London*, Anno 1742. According to Sir *Thomas Brown*, of *Norwich*,'s Account, they are very ſcarce Birds, and are found on the Sea Coaſts (neareſt *Norwich* I ſuppoſe he means) two of them being brought to him by a Coaſter. See its Deſcription and Figure in *Willoughby*'s Ornithology. *P.* 343. *Tab.* 59.

The ſecond Bird I found hanging in the *Marlborough's-Head* Alehouſe, *Petticoat-Lane*, *London*, which I procured to draw, and then return'd it to the ſame Place, *Anno* 1743. *Albin* has deſcrib'd this Bird, and call'd it the Hen *Greenland Dove*, in which he was miſtaken, and this Miſtake led him into a groſſer Error, for he made this a Model for his Cock *Greenland Dove*, without ſearching after Nature: His Figure is not unlike, except the Bill's being a good deal too thick, and the Legs and Feet too ſmall. The Alehouſe People could not tell from whence this came, but I am almoſt ſure that they muſt be Male and Female of the ſame Species, from their great Similitude: And as *Willoughby*'s Deſcription was too brief, and only from a Picture, and *Albin*'s Figure ſomething lame, and joined as Female to a Male of which it was not a Species; I hope my thus placing them together in one View, with Deſcriptions immediately from Nature, will be received by the Curious as an Amendment to what has hitherto been publiſhed concerning theſe Birds.

*The*

# *The* PELICAN.

THIS Bird ſeemed to me to be more than double the Bigneſs of the largeſt *Swan*; it meaſured from the Point of the Bill to the Angle of the Mouth 20 Inches, of our *Engliſh* Meaſure, which is ſix Inches more than any Natural Hiſtorian has found it; the Academy of *Paris* having meaſured one which was but 14 Inches, *Paris* Meaſure I ſuppoſe; and our Countryman, *Willoughby*, meaſured one brought from *Ruſſia*, which he makes 14 Inches *Engliſh*; ſo that I believe this Bird of mine muſt be proportionally bigger in all its Parts than what have been before deſcribed. I thought it ſomething incredible in *Willoughby*'s Deſcription, that a Man ſhould put his Head into the Pouch under the Bill, till I ſaw it performed in this Bird by its Keeper, and am ſure a ſecond Man's Head might have been put in with it at the ſame Time.

The upper Mandible is ſtraight and flat, having a Ridge running along its Middle, and at the Point a remarkable Hook; the Skin round the Eye is bare of Feathers, of a light Fleſh-colour, as is the Bill's both upper and lower Mandibles, except the upper toward the Point, which is of a yellow Green, with ſome Daſhes of a dusky Lead-colour; the Noſtrils are not perceivable; the Eyes are of a dark Hazel-colour; the lower Part of the Bill is compoſed of two flexible Sides, which it can open pretty wide, or draw them together at Pleaſure, joined together at the Point; theſe Sides are joined the whole length by a looſe Skin of the Conſiſtence of thin Tripe, of a Yellowiſh Colour, which it can either draw up cloſe to the Bill, or let fall to a conſiderable Depth from it; this Skin extends itſelf under the Throat; it hath rather the Appearance of the Root of a Tongue than what may be called a Tongue; when it extends its Neck it appears longer in Proportion than repreſented in the Figure, and ſometimes it is drawn in ſhorter: At firſt Sight it ſeems to be a white Bird; it hath looſe Feathers on the hind Part of the Head in Form of a Creſt; the whole Head, Neck, all the under Side, and covert Feathers within Side of the Wings, are White; the Quills, or prime Feathers of the Wings, are Black; the firſt Row of covert Feathers next above them of a greyiſh Brown; the Remainder of a lighter Greyiſh Colour, intermixed with White; the Back and Tail are of a lightiſh Grey-colour; between the Back and Wing a little inclining to Reddiſh Colour, and ſpotted with Black: The Legs and Feet are of a purpliſh Fleſh-colour; the Webs between the Toes of a lightiſh Lead-colour; it hath four Toes, all webbed together, as in the *Soland Gooſe* and *Cormerant*; the two inner Toes incline backward, but do not ſtand ſo directly back as in Birds that have them looſe; the Claws are of a Browniſh Colour.

This Bird was brought from the Cape of *Good Hope* by Captain *Pelly*, in the *India* Company's Service, *Anno* 1745. who obliged me with a Sight of it before it was expoſed in *London*. I find no material Difference between this, and what has been deſcribed by *Willoughby*, and the Academy of *Paris*, (except its Size) ſo that I cannot pronounce it ſpecifically different from what has been deſcribed before. The Academy of *Paris* think the Bird they have deſcribed is the *Pelican* of *Ariſtotle* and the *Onocrotalus* of *Pliny*; they are alſo confirmed in the Opinion that this is a long-lived Bird; for, out of a great Number kept at *Verſailles*, none had died for more than twelve Years, being the only Animals kept in the *Managery*, of which ſome have not died in that Time: The Wings, when extended, meaſured eleven Feet, (*Paris* Meaſure I ſuppoſe). The Curious, who deſire to examine into the Anatomy of this Bird may conſult *Mem. de l'Academie Royale des Sciences*, depuis 1666. juſqu' á 1699. Tom. 3. troiſieme Partie, p. 186. Mr. *Willoughby* has alſo collected the Accounts of former Authors, and given a Deſcription himſelf of this Bird in his Ornithology, *p.* 327. *tab.* 63. See alſo *Le Bruyn*'s Travels into *Muſcovy*, *Perſia*, &c. *vol.* 2. *p.* 167. where he calls it *Babbe*. The *Pelican* ſeems to inhabit the greateſt Part of the Old World, it being found in many Climates both far North and South, as well as the intermediate Latitudes; it being pretty common in *Ruſſia*, abounding in *Egypt*, and ſometimes found at the Cape of *Good Hope*, which Country ſeems, by the above deſcribed Bird, to breed them larger than any other Place. As no *Engliſh* Author hath given a tolerab e Figure of this Bird, my Hiſtory in that Reſpect will be new, as well as in its extraordinary Magnitude, which all the Curious in this City are Witneſſes of, it having been publickly ſhewn here.

*The*

G. Edwards · 1746

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# *The* PELICAN *of* America.

THE Body of this Bird (as it appeared to me when ſtuffed and dried) was ſomething bigger than that of a large tame *Gooſe*; from the Point of the Bill to the Angles of the Mouth it meaſured 13 Inches; the Wing when cloſed meaſured 18 Inches. I take this Bird to fall ſhort of half the Quantity or Bulk of the laſt deſcribed, this appearing to me leſs than a *Swan*, and that manifeſtly more than double its Bulk.

The upper Mandible of the Bill is narrower in the Middle than it is at either End, and is received into the lower, except towards the Point, which widens and receives the lower into it; the Bill is Red toward the Point, both upper and under Parts, and Yellow next the Head; the Eye is placed in a Space which has no Feathers, of a Brown-colour, which I imagine might be Fleſh-colour when the Bird was living, it being ſo in the living *Pelican* laſt treated of: It hath a brown Hook at the Point of the upper Bill, which is received into a Cavity in the under, as expreſſed in the Figure; the Noſtrils are not viſible. The Pouch, when dry, appeared of the Conſiſtence and Colour of a blown dry Ox's Bladder, having Fibres running its whole Length, and Blood-veſſels croſſing them, which proceeded from the Sides of the lower Part of the Bill, which opened into this Pouch its whole Length; the whole Head and Neck were covered with white Feathers, thoſe on the hind Part of the Head hanging a little longer than the others; the White in the hind Part of the Neck ended in a Peak almoſt in the Middle of the Back; the Back is covered with ſmall Feathers, which are White down their Shafts, and of a dusky-black Aſh-colour on their Sides, all ending in Points: The Tail is aſh-colour'd, of a middling Shade; the great Feathers or Quills of the Wings are Black; the covert Feathers next above them are aſh-coloured, both on the upper and under Sides of the Wings; the leſſer Coverts of the Wings, both on the upper and under Sides, are White in their Middles, and edged with Aſh-colour on their Sides, as on the Back, and ſomething pointed; the Quills within Side are of a dirty Aſh-colour: The greater Bone of the Wing being broken, I found it to be very light, hollow, quite void of Marrow, and the Sides of it as thin as Parchment: The Breaſt, Belly, Sides under the Wings, that is the whole under Side, is of a dark Aſh-colour, approaching to Black, without the Mixture of any lighter Colour: The Legs are ſhort; it hath four Toes, all webb'd together as in the former; the middle, or longeſt Toe, longer than the Leg; both Legs and Feet are of a dirty yellow Greeniſh-colour; the Claws dusky.

This Bird was brought from the *Weſt-Indies*, and preſented to me by my honour'd Friend, *James Theobald*, Eſq. Tho' this Bird, and the laſt deſcribed, agree pretty well in Figure and Proportion, yet they differ vaſtly in Magnitude, and in Colour; the firſt may not very improperly be called a white Bird; this muſt be called a dark Grey, with a white Head; and, if we conſider the Diſtance of their Habitations, I think all theſe Circumſtances ſeem to favour an Opinion of their being ſpecifically different from each other. For farther Satisfaction I ſhall add what Sir *Hans Sloane* has obſerved of this Bird, ſee his *Natural Hiſtory of* Jamaica, *Vol.* II. *Pag.* 322. "This ſeems to be the ſame with the *White Pelican*, only of a darker Colour; they are frequent "in all the Seas of the hot *Weſt-Indies*; they fiſh after the ſame Manner as *Man-of-War* Birds, "and come into the ſheltered Bays in ſtormy Weather, where they very often perch on Trees; "they fly over the Sea as *Gulls*, and take the Fiſh when they ſpy them, by falling down upon "them, and they then riſe again and do the like: They are not reckon'd good Food. When "they are ſeen at Sea it is a Sign of being near Land."—*Wafer*, in his Voyage and Deſcription of the Iſthmus of *America*, ſays, "The *Pelican* is not found on the *South-Sea* Side of the Iſth-"mus, but they abound in the *Weſt-Indies*, on the Northern Side; that they are of a dark Grey-"colour, and under the Throat hangs a Bag; that the old Ones are not eaten, but when young "they are good Meat." More is added by *Wafer*, which the Curious may examine in the fore-mention'd Voyage, *Pag.* 119 and 120. A great Number of other Voyagers ſeem to have mentioned this Bird by various Names, but I find no Figure of him in any of them, nor ſo full a Deſcription as the above; ſo that I hope my Labour will not be eſteemed loſt.

The two Sorts of Corals which decorate the ground Work of the Plate, are deſigned from Nature, the greater Brown, the leſſer Red.

# *The* BLACK-FOOTED PENGUINS.

THESE Birds appeared to me about the Size of tame *Geese*; I have called them *Black-Footed*, to diſtinguiſh them from one deſcribed in this Book with red Feet, and a red Bill, of a different Form from the Bills of theſe, which I have called ſimply the *Penguin*. See its Figure and Deſcription, *pag.* 49. In this Plate I have added the Bill of that figur'd *Plate* 49, together with a Bill of theſe, both of their natural Size, they being a good deal different, which I think fully proves them to be of two diſtinct Species; the Legs are placed very backward.

The Bill of the fronting Figure is Black, hooked at the Point of the upper Chop, and ſeeming to be cut off at the Point of the lower, into which Cleft the over-hanging Part of the upper falls; it is ſomething compreſſed ſideways and furrow'd; the Noſtrils are placed at equal Diſtances between the Baſis and Point; toward the Point it is croſſed with a yellowiſh Stripe or Bar: The Throat, and Sides of the Head, are of a dirty Brown-colour, in which the Eyes are placed; from the Baſis of the Bill above the Eyes, on each Side of the Head, paſſes a broad white Line, which joins itſelf to the White on the Sides and under Side of the Neck: The Top of the Head, upper Side of the Neck, Back, and upper Part of the Wings, are of a dark Brown-colour; the under Side, Neck, Breaſt, and Belly, are White, excepting a Line of Brown that paſſes over the Breaſt, and reaches on each Side as far as the Legs, as expreſſed in the Figure: It is White on the Rump; the Inſides of the Wings are Brown, variegated with ſome White and Black; all the Brown Parts are a little ſpotted with Dusky or Black; it hath little Signs of a Tail, there appearing only a few ſhort Briſtles; the Feathers on the upper Part are hard and very cloſe; the Legs and Feet are of a Black-colour; the Toes arm'd with ſtrong Claws, three of which are webb'd together, and the fourth is very ſmall and looſe, which ſtands forward rather than backward; the inner of the three greater Toes hath a lateral Web; the Feet are thick and clumſy. I have not obſerved the Poſition of the ſmall Toe in any other Fowl anſwer to this. Another of theſe Birds that came with this was blacker in its dark Parts, but otherwiſe the ſame.

The other Figure ſtanding ſideways had the Bill and Feet ſhaped and coloured as the above; the Head, Neck, Back, and Wings, dusky, yet ſomething light on the Throat and above the Eyes; the Breaſt and Belly wholly White, wanting the Wreath or Stripe which ſurrounds the under Side of the former: This had a ſmall Verge of White on the Points of the Place of Quills in other Fowls; the Wings in both were flat, hard, and very little in Proportion, covered with Feathers ſo very ſmall and ſtiff, that they appeared to be Shagreen: I drew one of the largeſt Quills, which ſee figur'd as big as Nature on the Side of the Plate; I counted more than a hundred of theſe in the firſt Row.

The firſt of theſe Birds was lent me by Mr. *Cowell*, and the other by Mr. *Holms*; they could not ſay directly from whence they were brought, but, as they came by *Eaſt-India* Ships, I ſuppoſe they are from the Cape of *Good Hope*, and it may be that figur'd *Page* 49 is the *Megalenic Gooſe*. Theſe Southern Birds differ widely from the Northern *Penguin* deſcribed by *Willoughby*, *Pag.* 322, that having a more perfect Wing; the Quill of one of them I have pluck'd out meaſured three Inches and a half; it hath a more perfect Tail, and wants the fourth Toe. See a farther Account of the Northern *Penguin* in the Hiſtory of the Iſlands of *Foe-roe*, *Pag.* 141. engliſhed from the *Daniſh* Language, in which it is called *Garfugel*; the Author ſuppoſes it to be like the *Penguin* found in *Terra del Fugo*, painted and deſcribed in *Atlas minor mercatoris*. The Coralline Subſtance here figured as a Decoration, in the Form of Bells, is after Nature, of its natural Size; it is of a White-colour; but what Part of the World produced it I cannot tell.

*The*

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## *The* RED-BREASTED GOOSANDER.

THIS Bird is of a middle Size, between a *Duck* and *Gooſe*: I find one of them figured in ſmall by *Robert Cobinet*, Painter to *Lewis* the 14th of *France*, which he calls *Merghanſer Cyrrhatus*, in a Set of Prints by him publiſhed. It differs from our *Gooſander* deſcribed by *Willoughby*, *p.* 335. in that it hath a red Breaſt. Mr. *Albin*, in his Hiſtory of Birds, *vol.* 2. *p.* 90. has figured a Bird which ſeems to me to be taken from the *American Gooſander*, though his Deſcription is lamely tranſcribed from *Willoughby*, only with the Addition of a red Breaſt, which the *Engliſh Gooſander* hath not. My Deſcription is as follows:

The Bill is near three Inches and a Quarter long from the Tip to the Angles of the Mouth, ſtraight and narrow, or compreſſed ſideways, contrary to thoſe of *Ducks*; the upper Part hooked at the End; both upper and under toothed their whole Lengths; the upper Part Red, clouded with a Duſky-Colour; the lower Part of a brighter Red: The whole Head is Black, which reflects a ſhining green Gloſs; the Feathers behind the Head are looſe, and longer than the other Feathers; the Neck for ſome Space is White, yet juſt behind there is a black Line which goes from the Head to the Back; the lower Part of the Neck, and the Breaſt, is of a browniſh Orange-colour, with black Spots along the Shafts of the Feathers: On each Side, at the bottom of the Neck, or beginning of the Breaſt, is a remarkable Spot, compoſed of white Feathers, bordered with Black: The Back is firſt Black; the hind Part and Rump of an Aſh-colour, finely painted with tranſverſe Lines of Duſky: The Tail is of a very dirty Brown; from the Shoulders proceed white Feathers on each Side, which fall between the Back and Wings: The Quills are Black for the firſt ten; the three next have their outer Webs Black, and their inner White; the ſix following are White, except their Bottoms; the next four are White, with their outer Webs finely edged with Black almoſt to their Tips; the three innermoſt next the Back are wholly Black; the Coverts next above the Quills are firſt Black over the black or greater Quills, the reſt have black Bottoms and white Tips, and theſe cover the Quills of the ſame Colour; above theſe there is a Part of the leſſer Coverts of the Wing White; yet the whole Wing, when cloſed, is encompaſſed with a Border of duſky or blackiſh Feathers, except the very Ridge about the Joint, which is White; the Covert Feathers within Side of the Wings are alſo White; the Belly, Thighs, Sides, and Coverts under the Tail, are White, clouded a little with Cream Colour; the Sides under the Wings are variegated with fine tranſverſe Lines of a Duſky Colour; the Legs and Feet are much like thoſe of *Ducks*; the ſmall Toe behind, and the inner Sides of the inner Toes on each Foot, have lateral Fins, or Webs; both Legs and Feet are of a Red-colour, pretty bright; the Claws are Black.

This Bird was brought from *Newfoundland*, where it was taken at Sea on the Fiſhing Banks, as I am informed by my obliging Friend, *George Holms*, Eſq; who preſented me with this Bird well preſerved. I believe that no Deſcription hath been hitherto given of this Bird, nor any perfect Figure, except *Roberts*'s, which expreſſes the white Spots on the Sides of the Neck; which *Albin* hath not either figured or deſcribed in his. Mr. *Willoughby*, on opening the Stomach of the *European Gooſander*, found it to feed on Fiſh.

## *The* BLACK *and* WHITE DOBCHICK, *and the* EARED DOBCHICK.

THE firſt of theſe Birds, repreſented by the Front Figure in the Print, is about the Bigneſs of a *Teal*: Its Bill, from the Point to the Angles of the Mouth, is an Inch and a Quarter long; the Wing, when cloſed, is five Inches and a Quarter. This I call the *black* and *white Dobchick*: The other, repreſented ſwimming, is leſs than the firſt, yet it ſomething exceeds the *common* and *ſmalleſt Dobchick*; its Bill, from the Point to the Angle of the Mouth, meaſures a little above an Inch; the Wing, when cloſed, was four Inches three Quarters long: This I have called the *eared Dobchick*.

The *black* and *white Dobchick* hath the Bill ſtraight and ſharp at the Point, of a Black Colour, except the Edges of the upper Mandible next the Head, and the Root or Baſis of the lower, which are Red; the Circle round the Eye is of a bright Red-colour; there is a bare Skin paſſes from the Side of the upper Bill to the Eye of a fine deep Red-colour, and above the Skin on each Side a white Spot; the Top of the Head is Black, with a greeniſh Gloſs, but not very bright: The upper Side of the Neck, Back, Rump, and Wings, are of a pretty deep Black, yet the Wings are edged with White, about the Ridge or Joint, and the Tips of the middle Quills are White, which form a white Bar acroſs the Wing; the covert Feathers within Side of the Wings are White; it hath no Appearance of a Tail; the under Side of the Head and Neck is White, as is the whole Belly and Sides under the Wings, tho' the lower Belly about the ſetting on of the Legs is ſpotted with Black; the Legs are placed at the very Extremity of the Body, ſo that it cannot ſtand but in an erect Poſture; the Legs and Feet are of a purpliſh Fleſh-colour within, and a dirty Green without Side; it hath four Toes ſtanding in the uſual Manner, all disjoined, yet have they lateral Fins on each Side of them all, except the little hind Toe, which has only a ſingle Fin beneath it; it hath broad flat Claws like human Nails; the Legs are very flat one Way, and broad another, as the ſtanding of the Figure is calculated to expreſs; the hind Part of the Leg is toothed like a Saw; the Toes are ſo formed with their Webs to ſhut up like a Fan, that they may be drawn with Eaſe through the Water, and open again when the Bird ſtrikes: The Graving in the Legs and Feet particularly expreſs the Scaling in all their Diviſions.

The *Eared Dobchick* hath the Bill ſtraight and ſharp-pointed, of a Black Colour, except the Tip of the lower Mandible, which is Whitiſh; the *Irides* of the Eyes are Red; from behind the Eyes on each Side proceeds a Tuft of looſe long Feathers, of a reddiſh Yellow-colour, which either lie on the Sides of the Neck, or with the Motion of the Bird flow backward, as expreſſed in the Figure: The Head and Neck are Black, yet in the Throat a few white Spots are intermixed; the whole upper Side is of a blackiſh Brown, except the Ridge of the Wing about the Joint and the Tips of the middle Quills, which are White, as in the above deſcribed; the inner Coverts are alſo White, as alſo the Breaſt and Belly: Where the Dark on the upper Side, and the White on the lower, join, there is intermixed and broken into each Colour, the whole Length of the Bird, a reddiſh Yellow-colour; it is *tailles*; the Legs and Feet are formed like the above, but the dirty Green-colour prevails more in this.

Of the firſt deſcribed of theſe Birds I found ſeveral in the Markets of *London*, in the hard Winter, 1739, having never ſeen or heard of it till then. The ſecond was taken about the large Ponds at *Hampſtead*, near *London*, and ſent alive to Sir *Hans Sloane*, who, when it died, ſent it to me, that a Draught of it might be preſerved. I had both theſe Birds ſoon after they were dead, before the Colour of their Eyes or Feet were any thing changed. I cannot find any Deſcriptions that agree with either of them. *The*

## *The* RED-THROATED DUCKER *or* LOON.

THIS Bird is about the Size of a tame *Duck*; the Bill, from the Angle of the Mouth to the Tip, is three Inches and a Quarter long, and cover'd as far as the Noſtrils with ſhort Feathers.

The Bill is ſtraight, narrow, ſharp pointed, and of a Black-colour; the Head and Sides of the Neck are of a blueiſh Aſh-colour; the hind Part of the Neck is White, ſpotted with black Marks drawn downward; the Throat, or fore Part of the Neck, is Red, of the Colour of dry'd Blood; the Back, upper Part of the Wings, and Tail, are of a dark Aſh-colour; the Quill Feathers of the Wings darker than the others, they being almoſt Black; ſome of the Middle Quills of the Wings are tipped with White; the Covert Feathers of the Wings have white Daſhes near their Tips on each Side their Shafts; the Covert Feathers within Side of the Wings are White: The Breaſt, Belly, Sides under the Wings, and Covert Feathers under the Tail, are White; the Sides of the Breaſt are diſtinctly ſpotted with Black drawn downward; and the Coverts beneath the Tail are ſpotted with broader and more confuſed Spots of Duſky; the Legs and Feet are of a Duſky or Blackiſh Colour, yet the Toes are a little inclining to Fleſh-colour; it hath three Toes ſtanding forward, all webbed together as in *Ducks*, with a Fin or Web running along the Inſides of the two inner Toes; it hath alſo two very ſmall hind Toes, with Fins on their lower Sides; the Claws are broad and flat, like human Nails; the Legs are placed almoſt at the Extremity of the Body, and are very flat.

This Bird was brought, preſerved dry, from *Greenland*, and preſented to my good Friend Mr. *John Warner*, Merchant, in *Rotherhith*, who ſince gave it to me, in Order to figure and deſcribe for this Hiſtory: It differs principally in the Head from one of this Tribe found in *England*, deſcribed by *Willoughby* in his Ornithology, *p.* 341. that having no Redneſs on the Throat. I had lately brought to me one of this Genus of Birds, newly taken in the River *Thames*, and by bending the Toes forward I find they will not decline above forty Degrees from the Line of the Leg, whereas to make the Leg perpendicular in Walking, it ought to decline ninety Degrees; ſo I take the Report of their walking upright to be a Miſtake; for if the Body be upright, and the Legs not ſo, the Feet muſt ſtand out before the Bird, and it muſt fall backward, unleſs it reſts on the Knees or Joints of the Legs behind, which is not natural, ſo that I imagine it muſt walk in a half-erect Poſition, as I have drawn its Figure. This Bird hath never been deſcribed to my Knowledge.

# *The Great* BLACK *and* WHITE DUCK.

THIS Bird is one of the largeſt of the *Duck* Kind; the Bill is repreſented of its natural Bigneſs in the lower Part of the Print. I take it to be the *Eider* or *ſoft-feather'd Duck* of *Wormius*, and the *St. Cuthbert Duck* of the *Farn* Iſlands, both collected by *Willoughby*, and inſerted in his Ornithology, *P.* 362.

The Male Bird, repreſented ſtanding, hath the Bill not ſo much compreſſed as is common in *Ducks*, it is of a blackiſh Colour, and indented on the Edges of both upper and lower Mandibles where they meet, except at the Point; the Tip of the upper Mandible overhangs the lower a little; the Baſis of the Bill enters the Forehead on each Side with two remarkable ſharp Angles, and the Feathers on each Side of the Head extend themſelves in acute Angles into the Bill juſt beneath the Noſtrils, as the Figures more fully expreſs: There paſſes from the Forehead to the hind Part of the Head two broad Bars of Black, in which Spaces the Eyes are placed; there is a white Space on the Top of the Head, dividing the black Marks, almoſt to the Bill; the Remainder of the Head, all the Neck, Back, and leſſer covert Feathers of the Wings, are White. On the hind Part of the Neck, juſt below the Ends of the black Marks, the Feathers are of a light Green-colour, ſoftened into the White, and appear more like an accidental Stain, than any natural Mark; and I ſhould have taken it for ſuch, had not different Subjects confirmed it natural: All the Quills are Black or Dusky, except three or four of the innermoſt next the Back, which are White; the firſt Row of covert Feathers next above the Quills are alſo Duſky; the inner Coverts of the Wings are White; the Tail is of a dirty Black-colour; the Belly, Sides under the Wings, and covert Feathers both above and beneath the Tail, are of a deep Black-colour; on the Breaſt the Black and White do not break of ſuddenly, but are intermixed a little into each other: The Legs and Feet are of a very dirty Brown or Blackiſh Colour, having four Toes ſtanding after the uſual Manner, and webb'd as in the common *Duck*; the two inner and the two hind Toes have lateral Fins or Webs, as is common to this Genus; the Claws are Black.

The Female, repreſented by the diſtant Flying Bird in this Plate, in Shape, Size, Colour of the Bill, and Feet, agrees exactly with the Male; but the Plumage is quite different, it being all over of a Brown-colour, mixed with tranſverſe Lines of Black, except the Tail and greater Wing Feathers, which were of a Duſky-colour. Theſe Birds hatch their Young on the Coaſt of *Norway* in the Month of *June*; this I diſcovered by buying of a Fiſherman in *Norway* at the latter End of *May*, 1718, a Hen of this Kind, which I gave to a Perſon to prepare for roaſting, who brought me out of her an Egg fully formed, larger than a *Duck* Egg, and of a greener Colour than is common in tame *Duck's* Eggs.

Theſe Birds were brought preſerved dry from *Greenland*, and are depoſited at Sir *Hans Sloane*'s at *Chelſea*. I believe they are found on all the Coaſts and Iſlands of the Northern Seas. I find this Bird mentioned in the Hiſtory of the Iſlands of *Farro* tranſlated from the *Daniſh* Language; which Tract being ſcarce, I ſhall tranſcribe therefrom what relates to this Bird, that its Hiſtory may be more full. "The *Eider* Cock is Brown as the Hen when he is young, but "when he is old he groweth almoſt White, and is called *Eider-Blink:* From this Fowl is ga- "thered *Eider* Down, which the *Eider* plucks off from its Breaſt, and layeth in its Neſt about "the Eggs, when it hatcheth them, and when they are come out, and are fled away with "their Dam, this Down is taken up from the Neſt, being then full of Moſs and Straw, of "which it is cleanſed, and dried. The Down which is plucked off at other Times from the "*Eider* is good for nothing, for it is fat, and rotteth."

As I find much wanting in former Deſcriptions of theſe Birds to make them perfect, and no Figures to enlighten them, I hope this Labour will not be ſlighted by the Inquiſitive and Curious. I take it to be a *Sea Duck*, frequenting only Salt-Waters.

*The*

according to Act of Parliament September 1745 by George Edwards

## *The* DUSKY *and* SPOTTED DUCK.

THIS Bird is about the Bigneſs of the common *Mallard* or *Duck*; it hath a ſhorter Bill by a third Part, and not ſo much compreſſed as in the common *Duck*: The Bill meaſures from the Point to the Angles of the Mouth one Inch and a Half; the Wing when cloſed is ſeven Inches and a half long.

The Bill is of a Dark or Blackiſh Colour, indented on the Edges of the upper and lower Part, where they meet; the Noſtrils are pretty near together in the upper Part of the Bill; it is a little hooked at the Point of the upper Mandible: The Sides of the Head between the Bill and Eyes are White, from which on each Side there extends a Line of White over the Eyes, which changes gradually into a Reddiſh Orange-colour, and reaches to the hind Part of the Head; the Eye-lids beneath the Eyes are White; it hath alſo a white Spot on each Side of the Head, about the Place of the Ears; there is alſo a white Line paſſes from the hind Part of the Head on each Side down the Neck; the Crown of the Head is Black, the Feathers on the Forehead extending in a Peek into the Bill between the Noſtrils; the Sides of the Head behind the Eyes are of a dark Blue, a little inclining to Purple; the whole Neck, both before and behind, between the white Lines, is Black; between the Bottom of the Neck and Breaſt is a Collar or Circle of White, continued almoſt round it, being broken off only a little juſt behind; the Feathers bordering on this Collar, both above and beneath, are of a deep Black; there are between this Collar and the Wings on each Side a longiſh Plat of white Feathers bordered round with Black, tranſverſely placed; the Back is next the Neck of a dark purpliſh Blue, in the Middle of a dirty black Brown; the Rump and Covert Feathers of the Tail are of a deep Black, with a blue Gloſs: The greater Quills of the Wing, and the Tail Feathers are of a dirty black Brown-colour; the middle Quills have their outer Webs of a fine ſhining Blue Purple; the Coverts immediately above theſe middle Quills are of the ſame Colour, with white Tips; the inner Quills next the Back, and the Feathers that ſpring from the Shoulders and fall over them, are of a blueiſh Aſh-colour on the Borders of their Webs, and White in their Middles down by their Shafts; the leſſer Coverts of the Wings are Aſh-colour, with a white Spot in the middle of them on each Wing; the Ridge of the Wings about the Joint is of a Reddiſh Brown; the Inſides of the Wings are of a Duſky Brown-colour; the Breaſt below the Collar is of a blueiſh Aſh-colour; the Belly and Thighs of a more dirty Colour, inclining to Black; the Feathers on the Sides are of a Red Brown or dull Orange-colour, which partly cover the Wings when they are cloſed: There is on each Side of the Tail, where the upper and under covert Feathers meet, a ſmall white Spot; the Legs, Feet and Claws are of a blueiſh Black; the Toes webbed and finned, as the Figure expreſſes them.

This Bird was brought with others, preſerved, from *Newfoundland* in *America*: It was lent me by Mr. *Holms*, of the *Tower* of *London*; he ſays the *Newfoundland* Fiſhers call it the *Lord*, for what Reaſon I cannot tell; but I ſuppoſe the Reaſon of this Name may be from the Likeneſs of a Chain it has about its Neck, ſeeing the wearing of Gold Chains is an antient Mark of Dignity in *Europe*. I cannot diſcover any Figure, or the leaſt Hint of Deſcription of this Bird; ſo I believe I may venture to pronounce it a *non deſcript*.

*The*

## *The little* BLACK *and* WHITE DUCK.

THIS Bird ſeemed to me to be ſomething leſs than the common *Duck*; I take it to be of the Size of a *Widgeon*; the Bill is an Inch and half long from the Point to the Angle of the Mouth, and the Wing, when cloſed, meaſures a little over ſeven Inches.

The Bill is of a dirty Black-colour, made much in the Form of other *Duck*'s Bills, but rather ſhorter in Proportion than ſome of this Tribe: The Head is of a deep gloſſy Black, except a large white Spot which begins behind the Eyes on each Side, and joins in the hind Part of the Head; the black Feathers next the Bill all round have a fine green Luſtre; thoſe on the Crown and Beginning of the Neck are more purpliſh; the Neck a little below the Head is White all round; the lower Part of the Neck behind and the Back are of a Black-colour, having no Gloſs; the Rump and Feathers covering the Tail are of a dirty White; the middle Feathers of the Tail were remarkably longer than the Side Feathers, which ſhortened gradually to the outermoſt on each Side, they were all of a dirty Brown or Blackiſh Colour on the upper Sides, and ſomething fainter beneath: The Outermoſt of the Quills of the Wings are Black, the Middlemoſt have deep white Tips, their Bottoms, which are hid by the covert Feathers, being Dusky; three or four of the inner Quills next the Back are Black; the firſt Row of covert Feathers are Black where they fall on the greater or black Quills, and White where they cover the white Quills; the leſſer Coverts are White, yet with ſome Mixture of Black round the Ridge, where it falls on the Breaſt, and in the Skin, which connects the Joints of the Wings together: There ſprings from each Shoulder a Plat of white Feathers which fall backward in Points between the Back and Wings; the Neck, whole under Side to the Tail, and covert Feathers within-ſide of the Wings, are White; the Legs and Feet are of a yellow Orange-colour, the Claws Black; the Number of Toes, their Standing, and Manner of being webb'd, are expreſſed in the Figure.

This Bird was given me by Mr. *Holms* of the *Tower*, who has often obliged me in this Way: He ſays it was brought from *Newfoundland* in *America*, where the Seamen call it a *Spirit*, but for what Cauſe I know not. I conjecture it to be a very ſudden Diver, and it may perhaps as ſuddenly appear again in a diſtant Part of the Sea, which Faculty agrees very well with the Notion the Vulgar have of Spirits. In ſeveral of the Birds, which I have received from my Friends and foreign Correſpondents, I have mentioned the Length of the Wings, when cloſed, which I think muſt hold its Meaſure pretty near both in the Living and dried Bird. One cannot with Certainty give the Length and Breadth of dried and ſtuff'd Birds when the Bodies are taken out of their Skins, as we may of living or newly kill'd Birds. It is very uſeful to have the Meaſures of ſuch Parts as can be meaſured. I have not ſeen any Figure, or read any Deſcription agreeing with this Bird.

Published December 1st 1747 by George Edwards

## *The* SUMMER DUCK *of* Catesby.

THIS Bird is leſs than the common *Duck*; I take it to be about the Size of a *Wigeon*: It meaſures from Tip to Tip of the Wings extended, 30 Inches and a Half, from the Bill Point to the End of the Tail, nineteen Inches and a Half, to the Ends of the Toes only 18 and a Half; the Bill, from the Tip to the Angles in the upper Mandible that point into the Forehead, is two Inches long.

The upper Mandible of the Bill is Yellow where it joins to the Head, the Middle is Red, and toward the Tip it is whitiſh; it hath a long black Spot in its upper Part between the Noſtrils, and its Edges and hooked Part are Black; the lower Part of the Bill is wholly Black; the Tongue and Inſide of the Mouth is of a Fleſh-colour; the Iris of the Eye is of a Hazel-colour, encompaſſed with Eyelids of a fine Red-colour: It hath a double looſe Plume or Creſt hanging backward; the uppermoſt is Green, of a ſhining Luſtre; then ſucceeds a white Line, beginning at the Baſis of the Bill, and paſſing above the Eye the whole length of the Plume: Beneath this is the ſecond Creſt, of a dark ſhining Purple-colour; a ſecond white Line proceeds from behind the Eye, and parts the lower Creſt from the hind Part of the Head: The Sides of the Head are of a Purple-colour, but ſomething greeniſh next the Bill; the Throat is White, from which proceeds a white Line on each Side, and turns up behind the Eyes; below theſe there paſſes backward on each Side a white Line; theſe almoſt meet in the hind Part of the Neck under the Creſt: The Neck and Breaſt are of a dark browniſh Red, thick ſpotted on the fore Part with triangular Spots of White; at the Bottom of the Neck on each Side is a broad tranſverſe Bar of White, and immediately beneath, and joining to them, is a tranſverſe Bar of Black; the Back is of a dark Brown-colour, with changeable Gloſſes of Copper-colour and Green; the Tail and its Covert are Duſky, but the Edges of the Feathers ſhine with a fine green Gloſs: There are amongſt the Coverts of the Tail a few long gloſſy Copper-colour'd Feathers, which hang down on each Side: The greater Quills are firſt of a Duſky Colour, with green Tips, the Edges of the outer Webs being White; the middle Quills are of a moſt illuſtrious Blue, with narrow white Tips; a few of the Quills next the Back are wholly Blue; the firſt and ſecond Row of covert Feathers that cover the blue Quills are of the ſame Colour, yet all theſe Feathers ſometimes caſt a Purple or greeniſh Reflection; the leſſer Coverts of the Wings are of a gloſſy Brown like the Back. The Inſides of the Quills are dark Aſh-colour; the inner covert Feathers of the Wings are White, with irregular tranverſe Lines of Black: The Feathers of the Sides, which fall over Part of the Wings, are beautifully painted with arched Lines of Black and White, tranſverſely drawn; the Sides juſt beneath theſe are of a yellowiſh Brown-colour, with very fine tranſverſe Lines of Duſky, below which on each Side are a few round duſky Spots: The lower Part of the Breaſt, and Middle of the Belly, all along to the Vent, is purely White; the covert Feathers beneath the Tail are Black; the Legs and Toes are of a browniſh Orange-colour; the Webs Dusky; the Claws Black: I could diſcover no appendant Fin on the hind Toes.

This Bird was ſent me by my honour'd Friend, Sir *Robert Abdy*, Bart. It was ſhot in a Pond at the Seat of *William Nicholas*, Eſq; a Relation of Sir *Robert*'s. It is a Native of *North America*, and is ſuppoſed to have ſtray'd from ſome Gentleman's Houſe to the Place where it was kill'd. Mr. *Catesby* has deſcribed this Bird in his *Hiſtory of Carolina*, *vol.* 1. *p.* 97. Therefore to compleat this Hiſtory I ſhall borrow the following Lines of my Friend: "They breed in *Virginia* and *Caro-*
"*lina*, and make their Neſts in Holes of tall Trees (made by *Wood-Peckers*) growing in Water,
"particularly *Cypreſs*-Trees. While they are young, and unable to fly, the old Ones carry them
"on their Backs from their Neſts into the Water; and at the Approach of Danger they fix with
"their Bills on the Backs of the old Ones, who fly away with them. The Female is all over
"Brown." I ſuppoſe, by the Name, it is a Bird of Paſſage, and retires Southward from *Virginia*, *Carolina*, &c. at the Approach of Winter. I have had the Advantage of ſeeing ſeveral of theſe Birds brought from *Carolina* to *London* alive, as well as the above deſcribed, which was newly kill'd: The Females of thoſe I have ſeen are all over Brown, having ſomething of a Creſt, like the Male. I did not figure this to make an Amendment to Mr. *Catesby*'s, but at the Requeſt of the above mentioned Gentlemen, who favoured me with the Bird, and are Subſcribers to this Work.

# *The* CHINESE TEAL.

THIS ſurprizing uncommon Bird is about the Size of our *Teal*, or rather larger, if there be any Difference: Its Colours are as beautiful as the Form of its Wings is rare.

The Bill is like that of a common *Teal*, of a dull Reddiſh-colour; the Eyes are of a Hazel-colour; the Sides of the Head, from the Baſis of the Bill to the Ears, are White, in the Middle of which Spaces the Eyes are placed; the Crown of the Head is of a fine Green-colour; from above the Eyes backward there paſſes on each Side a Bar of Purple Feathers; below theſe Bars the Feathers are Green, on the hind Part of the Head; all theſe Feathers on the Head are very long, which form a Creſt, or Topping, which it can raiſe a little, or let fall behind the Neck, as the Figure repreſents; The Feathers on the hind Part of the Neck, and a little Way down the fore Part, are narrow, and ſharp pointed, like thoſe on the Necks of *Cocks*, of a pleaſant Red-colour, inclining very little to a Yellow Caſt; the Breaſt is of a Red-Wine Colour, or a little more inclining to Purple; at the Bottom of the Neck, on each Side of the Breaſt, is a Spot of black and white Bars alternately ſucceeding each other, tranſverſly placed: The Back and covert Feathers of the Wings are of a dark Brown, or Duſky-colour, with a changeable Luſtre of Blue and Green: the long or outer Quills of the Wings are of a Black or Dark Colour, their outer Webs near their Bottoms being edged with White: The middle Quills are of a very fine changeable blue Green-colour, tipp'd with White: Three or four of the Quills next the Body are browniſh, with their outer Webs edg'd with White, as are ſome of the Feathers that fall between the Back and Wings. What gives this Bird its extraordinary Figure is two Feathers, one amongſt the Quills of each Wing, which, when the Wings are cloſed, riſe above the Back in the Manner the Figure repreſents them; theſe Feathers are of a dull Orange, or bright Bay-colour, on their upper or broader Webs, edged toward their Points with Black; the narrow or lower Webs are of a fine Blue, except their Points, which are Bay, like the upper; the Shafts of theſe Feathers are White; —See the Feather drawn ſeparate from the Bird in the Print. The Tail is Brown, with a Gloſs of Blue; the Belly and Coverts beneath the Tail are White; the Side Feathers, which fall partly over the Wings, are of a light Cinerious Brown, with tranſverſe arched Lines of White and Black alternately placed; the Legs and Toes are of an Orange-colour; the Webs between the Toes Duſky; the Claws Black.

I drew this Bird at *Richmond* in *Surry*, from the living Bird kept in the Gardens of Sir *Matthew Decker*, Bart. I find in *Kempfer*'s *Hiſtory of Japan* an Account of a Bird, which I think can be no other but the above deſcribed; it is as follows: "Of *Ducks* alſo there are ſeveral different Kinds; one Kind, particularly, I cannot forbear mentioning, becauſe of the ſurpriſing Beauty of its Male, call'd *Kinmodſui*, which is ſo great, that being ſhew'd its Picture in Colours, I could hardly believe my own Eyes till I ſaw the Bird itſelf, it being a very common one; its Feathers are wonderfully diverſified with the fineſt Colours imaginable; about the Neck and Breaſt chiefly they are Red; the Head is crowned with a moſt magnificent Topping: The Tail riſing obliquely, and the Wings ſtanding up over the Back in a very ſingular Manner, afford to the Eye a Sight as curious as uncommon." — See this Quotation *p.* 129 of the above Hiſtory, and in *Tab.* X. a ſmall Figure agreeing with my Drawing. I have obſerved this Bird with its Female ſeveral Times figur'd together in colour'd *Chineſe* Pictures, of the more curious Sort, in which the Males are colour'd near like what I have deſcribed the above, but the Females are always repreſented all Brown. The white Flower with which I have decorated the ground Work is after Nature, and is found growing in all Waters round about *London* in the Months of *May* and *June*.

*The*

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# *The* QUICK-HATCH, *or* WOLVERENE.

THIS Beaſt ſeems to be near double the Bigneſs of a common *Fox:* To the beſt of my Memory it was of the Size of ſome *Wolves* I have ſeen brought from *Germany*; in walking, its Back riſes arch-ways; it carries its Head pretty low; it reſts the whole Length of its Feet quite to the Heels or firſt Joints of the Legs on the Ground, when it walks, ſo that the Belly is not far from the Ground: As to its Look it has ſomething in it between the *Fox* and *Bear*; the Top of the Head and Snout is very broad, when viewed front-ways, and the Feet pretty broad, approaching in Proportion near to thoſe of a *Bear*; the Tail is of a middling Length, and ſomething buſhy toward its Tip.

All the Snout, upper and under Jaw, as far as the Eyes, is of a Black-colour; the Forehead above becomes gradually of a whitiſh Colour; the Eyes are of a dark Colour; the Throat and lower Side of the Neck is White, firſt ſpotted with Black, having ſome tranſverſe Bars of Black on the under Side of the Neck; the Ears are ſmall and round, appearing but little longer than the Hair that grows on the Head, they are covered with ſhort brown Hair; the hind Part of the Head and Neck, the whole Body both above and beneath, the Legs, and the Tail, are all of a Brown or Cheſnut Colour, clouded lighter and darker; *viz.* the upper Side of the Neck and Beginning of the Back is Dusky, or very dark Brown, which gradually changes to a lighter, or more pleaſant Brown, in the Middle of the Back; this Colour again grows by Degrees darker, till it becomes almoſt Black in the hind Part of the Back: The Tail toward the Tip becomes of a Dusky-colour; it hath a broad Bar of very light aſh-colour'd Brown paſſing round the Body, beginning on each Shoulder, proceeding on the Sides backward, and meeting on the Rump, juſt above the Tail, where it is broadeſt; the Fur of the whole Body is pretty long, and ſeems not to lie ſo flat to the Skin as in ſome Animals; all the Feet, as far as the Heel, or firſt Joint, are covered with ſhort black Hair, which gradually becomes Brown above the Knees; the Claws are of a light Horn Colour; it hath on each Foot forward four Toes; the hind Feet have five Toes each.

This Animal was brought from *Hudſon's-Bay*, the moſt Northern inhabited Part of *America:* It lived ſeveral Years at Sir *Hans Sloane*'s Houſe in *London*, and ſeemed to be a harmleſs, gentle Creature; it would follow like a *Dog*; in its Progreſſion it formed a circular Flouriſh, turning quite round every few Paces it made: I believe this Motion was not natural, but owing to its having loſt an Eye, for it turn'd off always on the Side where the Eye was wanting. My Friend, Mr. *Light*, ſays, he has kill'd many of them in *Hudſon's-Bay* (where they are taken for their Furs) and that they are a fierce Creature in making Defence, when wounded with a Gun, or taken in Traps; that they will tear the Stock from the Muſket-barrel with their Teeth, when the Hunter goes to diſpatch them after they are wounded; and that they often do more Damage to Traps and Gins by biting and renting, than the Value of their Furs amount to: I believe there hath been no Account or Figure yet given of this Beaſt.

*The*

## *The* MONAX, *or* MARMOTTE, *of* America.

THIS Animal is of the Size of a *Rabbit*; it burieth itſelf under Ground, or creepeth into hollow Roots of Trees, and ſleepeth all Winter; it hath pretty much the Shape and general Look of a large *Rat*, the Feet ſeem to be formed, either for climbing Trees, or ſcratching Burroughs for its Security: It is a Species of the *Marmotte*, but differs ſomething in Colour, but principally in that the Tail is much longer in Proportion.

The Snout, both upper and lower Chops, are of a light blueiſh Aſh-colour; the Teeth are like thoſe of a *Rabbit*; the Eyes are of a dark Colour, riſing a little out of the Head; it hath pretty long Smellers about the Noſe: It hath beſide theſe a Plat of long ſtiff Hares on each Side of the Head beyond the Corners of the Mouth; the Head and Body are all over of a Brown-colour, a little of a greeniſh Caſt, ſuch as we ſee in ſome of our Water *Rats:* The Grey on the Snout, and the Brown behind it, ſoften into each other all round the Head; the Ears are ſmall and round, not ſtanding out ſo much in Proportion as they do in common *Rats*; the Brown-colour is darkeſt on the Back, ſomething lighter on the Sides, and lighteſt of all in the Belly; the Feet, Toes, and Claws, are Black as far as the Heel, or firſt Joint of the Leg; the Toes are pretty long, and divided to their Bottoms, as in Squirrels; the Claws alſo are pretty long and ſharp; the Tail is more than half the Length of the Body: It is covered with blackiſh Brown Hair, of a middling Length, which makes the Tail appear in a ſmall Degree buſhy.

This Beaſt was brought from *Maryland* in *North-America*, and preſented to Sir *Hans Sloane*, who kept it many Years: By being fed with ſoft Meats, and Diſuſe to knaw, its Teeth grew ſo long and crooked, that it could not take in its Food, ſo to preſerve its Life, they were obliged to break them out. This Drawing was taken, as it lay by the Fire repoſing itſelf: There hath been no Account given of this Animal that I know of: They who would compare its Deſcription with that of the *Marmotte*, may conſult *Mem. de l'Academie Royal des Sciences, depuis* 1666, *juſqu'a* 1699, *Tom.* III. *troiſieme Partie, Pa.* 31, where they will find a Figure and Deſcription of it. I find alſo a brief Account of the *Marmotte*, in a ſmall Tract publiſhed *Anno* 1744, called an Account of the *Glacieres*, or *Ice Alps* in *Savoy*, which, true or falſe, I ſhall tranſcribe for the Amuſement of the Reader. "This is the Account the Inhabitants "give us of this Animal, they ſleep ſix Months of the Year, that is, all the Winter, "and in the Summer they provide a warm Couch againſt their Time of ſleeping; "for this End they cut Herbs with their Teeth, and in order to carry them to their "Holes, one of them lays on its Back, and the others load it like a Cart, and then "drag it by the Ears to the Hole. They pretend alſo, that they provide againſt be-"ing ſurprized, by placing Centinels, who give them the Alarm by a whiſtling Noiſe; "they eat theſe *Marmottes*, and find them very good, and uſe their Fat to burn in "Lamps." I ſuſpect nothing in this Account, but the making a Cart of one Animal, and its being drawn by the others; but it is no very groſs Fiction if it be ſuch, conſidering it is from ignorant *Alpian* Peaſants, who perhaps take it from Tradition.

Dr. *Mitchel*, a Phyſician of *Virginia*, now in *London*, has informed me this Animal has much the Actions of a *Squirrel*, and, when wild, has a more buſhy Tail than this Figure repreſents.

*The*

# ITINERA VARIA AVCTORIS.

SUECIAE PARS

NORVEGIA

Christiana

Christiansand

Skie I.

Inverness

SCOTIA

Aberdeen

Dumblain

Montrose

St Andrews

Glasgo

Edinburg

Bernick

Coleraine

Glenluce

Dumfries

Carlisle

Newcastle

Ardmagh

Mare

I. Man

Lancaster

York

Hull

Drogheda

Hibernicum

Liverpool

Lincoln

Dublin

St Asaph

Chester

Darby

Carnarvon

Shrewsbury

Coventry

Norwich

Peterboro

Wexford

ANGLIA

Ipswich

Worcester

Hereford

St Davids

Oxford

Harwich

London

Bristol

Bath

Canterbury

Dover

Salisbury

Southampton

Exeter

Chichester

Plymouth

Wight I.

Scilly

Julio 1718

Augusto 1718

OCEANUS BRITANICUS

Guernsey

Jersey

Caen

Rouen

Diepe

Abbeville

Calais

Dunkirk

Bologne

FLANDRIA

Hague

Hollandia

Amsterdam

Rotterdam

Antwerp

Namur

Liege

Cologne

Juliers

Zuell

Groningen

GERMANIA

Bremen

Hamburg

Lubeck

Slefwick

Billum

Copenhagen

Alborg

Wyborg

DANIA

OCEANUS

W E S

Maio 1718

Julio 1718

Junio 1721

Julio 1721

Aug. 1716

Sep. 1716

Maio 1730

Julio 1730

Maio 1719

Jan. 1721

Paris

Versailles

Fontainbleu

Chalons

Auranche

Brest

Rennes

le Mans

Orleans

Blois

FRANCIA

Scala ser. Pollicum sive Digitale Pedis Anglicani.

## *The Bill of the* Ægyptian Ibis, *and the leaſt* Humming Bird.

THE upper Figure repreſents the Bill of the *Ibis* of its natural Bigneſs, as it was taken out of an embalmed Subject (brought from *Ægypt*) in the Preſence of his Grace the Duke of *Richmond*. The Bill is in Depth and Width near the ſame, being quite round all its Length: Its Appearance in its dry State was ſomething rough; the Bone or ſolid Part was of a Reddiſh Brown-colour, like other decay'd Bones of Animals: It was for the greateſt Part cover'd with a duſky Skin, which was peeled off at both Ends; it was a little jagged where it joined to the Head, nevertheleſs the extream Parts toward the Head ſhew it of its full Length. The Point of the Bill was perfect both above and beneath. By preſerving this Fragment the Curious may perhaps hereafter diſcover the Bird that was ſo famous among the antient *Ægyptians*. The Academy Royal of *Paris* have given the Deſcription of a white *Ibis*, whoſe Bill ſeems to agree well enough with this, except that it is as it were cut off at the End, which they take to be natural, though I am of Opinion that it muſt be accidental: They deſcribe the Bill thus, "The Beginning of it was of a clear Yellow, "which growing inſenſibly ſtronger, became of a Gold-colour, very deep at the Extremity; the Surface "of the Beak was ſmooth, and poliſhed like Ivory or Horn; when ſhut it ſeemed perfectly round externally, "and inwardly a Canal was formed of the ſame Shape; the two Parts thus joined, left a little Opening at "the End to let out the Sea Water, which they ſay it waſhes itſelf with; the Sides of the Beak were "ſharp and hard, like all the reſt of it, of a Firmneſs capable to cut Serpents in two, as it is reported it "does." They ſay this Bird was brought from *Ægypt*, and lived ſeveral Months at *Verſailles*.—See its whole Deſcription in *Memoirs de l'Academie Royale des Sciences*, depuis 1666, juſqu'à 1699, Tome 3. troiſieme Partie, p. 58. Dr. *Shaw*, in his Travels or Obſervations on *Barbary*, &c. ſays, p. 428. the *Ibis*, that was once known to every Family [in *Ægypt*,] is now become exceeding rare; though the Want of it is ſufficiently ſupply'd by the *Stork*. In the Appendix to the ſame Work, the Doctor has given Part of the *lower* Beak in a Figure taken from an embalmed Subject, but through ſome Miſtake it is called the *upper*; I ſuppoſe it an Error of the Preſs: Some of the Bones of the *Ibis* are figured alſo in the ſaid Appendix, p. 65. Thoſe who would compare the Black *Ibis* of *Bellonius* with the White, may ſee him tranſlated by our Countryman, Mr. *Willoughby*, in his Ornithology, p. 288. In *Piſo*'s Hiſtory of *Brazil* there ſeem to be deſcrib'd two Species of the *Ibis*, the firſt p. 191. call'd *Curicaca*, the other p. 200. call'd *Jabiru*.

THE leaſt *Humming Bird* is here figured of its natural Bigneſs and Shape. The Bill, and whole upper Side of the Head, Neck, Body, Wings, and Tail, are of a dirty Brown-colour, yet in the Sun-ſhine there is a ſmall Gloſs of a golden Green-colour, which ſtrikes not the Eye in common Lights; the under Side of the Head, Neck, and the Belly, are of a dirty White; the outſide Feathers of the Tail are alſo White; the Legs and Feet are Black. All this Tribe of Birds have a very fine Tube or Pipe, which they can extend out of their Mouths beyond the Point of the Bill; theſe Tubes ſeem to part in two very ſmall ones, at their Extremities; with this Pipe they ſuck the Juices out of Flowers: The Egg of this Bird, as I ſuppoſe, is figured with it of its natural Size; it is of a White-colour. The Bird, when dry'd, weighed no more than five Grains. I take it to be the ſame with the ſmalleſt *Humming Bird* of Sir *Hans Sloane*'s Hiſtory of *Jamaica*, vol. 2d, p. 307. where he ſays that it weighed not over twenty Grains when juſt killed. Mr. *Benjamin Cowel* obliged me with this Bird, and Mr. *P. Colinſon* with the Egg; they were brought from *Jamaica*.

THE *Beetles* here figured, are of their natural Bigneſs; I ſuppoſe the uppermoſt to be the Male, and the lower the Female: Their Shape differs in nothing except the Sharpneſs and Length of the Horns in the Male, they being blunter and ſhorter in the Female: The Male is all over of a dark Brown or Copper-colour, with a Gold-like ſhining Gloſs; his Eyes are Red. The Female is Black and Gloſſey, her Eyes are alſo Red.

My obliging Friend, Dr. *Matthew Lee*, Fellow of the College of Phyſicians, furniſhed me with theſe *Beetles*; they were brought from the *Eaſt Indies*. Mr. *Petever* ſeems to have two Figures of the Male in his Works, one of which he ſays came from *Borneo*.

THERE is on one Side of this Plate a Scale of Six Inches of the *Engliſh* Foot. As there is a *French* Tranſlation of this Work deſign'd, it may be uſeful, in Foreign Parts, to know the juſt Quantity of Meaſure I have made Uſe of throughout this Work; but it is to be noted that, for Want of Exactneſs, the ſix Inches, in the Whole, over-meaſure ſix of our Standard Inches about the ſixteenth Part of an Inch, which is not very material. The different ſhrinking of thick and thin Papers will alſo make ſome very ſmall Difference.

# APPENDIX

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# APPENDIX

TO THE

## Foregoing WORK,

By WAY of

## *ILLUSTRATION.*

SINCE I began this Work, I have from Time to Time gathered ſome few Hints, which were at different Times committed to Paper as they came into my Mind: I have digeſted theſe Thoughts in the beſt Manner I could, with a Deſign, in ſome Meaſure, to improve General Knowledge on the Subject herein treated. I have made theſe Pages ſucceed the Deſcriptions, or Subject Matter of the Book, it not being material whether they be read firſt or laſt.

MAN, when he beginneth to exerciſe his rational Faculties, ought to ſet before his intellectual Mind the Ideas of Truth and Falſehood, and endeavour to find out, in the moſt ſtrict and abſolute Senſe, what they are; and, when he hath found them, he ought to govern all his Actions by the former, and avoid the latter: But it is exceeding hard to diſcover what Truth is in a World of Falſehood and Controverſy, where all of us ſuck in Error with our Milk. Is not great Part of the World taught to believe, that their Senſes are Lyars, and that Things which appear to be one Thing, to the ſtricteſt Scrutiny of our Senſes, are really and abſolutely quite otherwiſe? Many we know ſuffer themſelves to be led into ſuch inconſiſtent Beliefs as theſe; but it is a fixed and firm Article of my private Faith, that God hath given us our Senſes as a Touchſtone of Truth, and that whatever Writing, Tradition, or bold Aſſertion, advances any Opinions, that directly and flatly contradict the Senſes, which God hath given us to judge by, are abſolute Falſehoods, and ought to be rejected of all Mankind.

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If we can diſcover what Truth and Falſehood are really, we then have Grounds to reflect upon, and may form our Reflections into Reaſonings; but what right Reaſon is, we ſhall find more difficult to diſcover, than what is ſimple Truth and Falſehood: For our Conceptions of Matter, being only what enter by the dark Doors of our Senſes, are, when entered, to one Man one Thing, and to another quite a different Thing, which maketh human Reaſon ſo fallacious and various; for our Reaſon proceeding from Senſe, and Senſe being different, or receiving different Ideas from the ſame Object by different Men, it follows of Neceſſity, that there is no ſuch Thing abſolutely as a general human Reaſon, which is right and the ſame, the Standard of which to be conveyed by Writing, or Tradition, from one Age to another; but that every Man hath his own particular Reaſon, which is different in Men, according as God hath given them Strength, or Weakneſs in their Underſtanding, to judge of ſuch Things as enter by the Senſes. It ſeemeth to me, that in various Men the Senſes differ infinitely; for that Colour, which is a Favourite in the Eyes of one, is indifferent, or diſagreeable, to another, which perhaps may proceed from different Tinctures in the Chryſtalline Humour; and ſome Sounds are indifferent, or perhaps diſpleaſing to ſome, tho' they fill others with the higheſt Rapture. Men vary in the ſame Manner in the Senſes of Touching, Taſting, and Smelling: Human Reaſon alſo receives other Impreſſions (which generally cleave too faſt to it) ſuch as proceed from the different Educations, Religions, and Cuſtoms of different Times and Places. For all, who have ſeen but a little of the World, know how very different the general Reaſonings of one Country are from thoſe of another; and he who has been ſlightly converſant in Hiſtory but a few Ages backward, will find, that the Opinions and Reaſonings of the ſame Place and People, in an Age or two, are quite transformed and changed; ſo that I cannot ſee that we have, in our imperfect State, any ſuch Thing as right Reaſon founded on Demonſtration, except in ſome few Mathematical Caſes, which muſt conſtrain the Aſſent of all Men. Therefore, ſeeing we can certainly conclude on hardly any Thing without Controverſy, we muſt ſteer the beſt Courſe we can, ſetting before our Eyes Truth as the Port we endeavour to gain, which ought always to be our Director in Opinions and Actions, in Relation to God and Man, as well as in our general Practices and Speculations in the World.

He that would write any Thing in General on Nature, or on any particular natural Subject, ought, ſo far as his Faculties will permit him, to penetrate into its Sources, and trace it backward, if poſſible, to find out the firſt Cauſe and Mover of all Things. If we conſider ourſelves, and the Animal Beings that inhabit the Face of this Globe, we muſt wonder, at firſt, how they came to be; but, when we think of the inſcrutable Springs of Life and Motion, we muſt be aſtoniſhed to the higheſt Degree, not knowing from whence theſe Things ſpring: And we can ſolve theſe inconceivable Things no other Way, than by ſuppoſing there muſt exiſt ſome great, inviſible, inconceivable, all-wiſe, and all-powerful Creator; Since the viſible Creation is ſuſtained always, producing the ſame Forms of natural Things, which ſucceed from one Generation to another, through the Courſe of Time; which could not be, if ſenſeleſs *Chaos* prevailed, as ſome have taught; for were the immenſe Maſs of Matter without a living, all-powerful Being to animate it, it muſt reſt without Motion,

or at beſt act by a lifeleſs Ferment, that would always generate new and monſtrous Forms. Now, ſince from natural Light we have diſcovered a God of infinite Power and Wiſdom, whoſe Attributes are all immenſurable and infinite, we cannot ſuppoſe his Kingdom, Space, or Matter, leſs than immenſe and eternal: By Eternity, I mean, Time, not as meaſured by the Courſe of a Planet in any Syſtem, but a conſtant, continued Succeſſion of Duration, that ſhall know no End; by Immenſity, I mean, the greateſt given Quantity of Matter, or Space, infinitely multiplied, which infinite Multiplication will always fall infinitely ſhort of the immenſe Quantity of Matter; for if we caſt our Thoughts beyond this lower Syſtem, and dive into the endleſs Depths of Space, we are utterly loſt; becauſe the Height, Depth, and Extenſion on all Sides, flies away infinitely faſter, and more diſtant, than the ſwifteſt and moſt extended Thought can follow. As the greateſt Part of Matter is to be multiplied without End, ſo is the leaſt Part of Matter to be divided infinitely, notwithſtanding the falſe Doctrine of Atoms, leaſt or indiviſible Parts of Matter, and the ſeeming Contradiction of infinite Numbers contained in finite Space; for God, by his Power, can as eaſily pierce infinitely into a ſmall Thing, as extend his Dominion through the wide, immenſe Region.

On this Principle of infinite Number contained in finite Space, I ſuppoſe, that God, by one Act of his Will and Power, created the firſt living and individual Principle of every ſingle, generating, created Being, that hath made, or ſhall hereafter make its Appearance in the World: Theſe living and individual Principles, being incloſed one within another infinitely, were placed in the firſt viſible Individuals of each Species; and it is the Work of Time and Generation gradually to bring to Light the incloſed and hidden Principles, which, as their Progenitors decay and fall off, extend themſelves to their natural, deſtinated Sizes, in order to keep up a conſtant Succeſſion of each Species. The preciſe Exactneſs of Size, Colour, Shape, and other Conditions of Animals and Plants, which they have retained in all Ages, wherein Hiſtory hath given us any Account of them, hath induced me to believe, that all the Individuals of each Species were produced at the ſame Time, by one Act of the Will and Power of God. The *Animalcula* diſcovered in the Male ſeminal Parts of all living Creatures by the laborious M. *Van Leuwenhoeck*, in his microſcopical Obſervations, and ſince his Time confirmed by many others, is, I think, a ſtrong Argument for the above Opinion.

To proceed, and come a little nearer to my Purpoſe:

If a Man may be allowed truly to declare what Spirit he is poſſeſſed with, as ſome of our modern Enthuſiaſts have falſly, yet boldly, done; I muſt confeſs, that a Zeal for expreſſing natural Things, with the utmoſt Truth and Preciſeneſs, hath always inſpired me, even to ſuch a Degree, that I have ſometimes been afraid it would riſe to ſomething like what appears in Bigots, who pretend to Inſpiration; but as I never was a Favourer of ſuch enthuſiaſtick, or deſigning Men, ſo I was always on my Guard, leaſt my natural Reaſoning ſhould be corrupted by Flights, of which I could give no ſatisfactory Account to the common Senſe and Underſtanding of Mankind: But it is Time now to ſpeak more directly to the Purpoſe of this Book. I muſt confeſs, that ſome Part of the Subject Matter hath already been treated of by others, yet I truſt, that the curious and inquiſitive Naturaliſts (when they compare

 former

former Hiſtories on the ſame Subjects with what I have here preſented to the Publick) will think I had good Reaſon for making ſome Amendments: The far greateſt Part of theſe Figures are from Subjects entirely new, their Deſcriptions therefore muſt conſequently be new, as are the Deſcriptions of thoſe treated of before by others; yet that there might be nothing wanting to perfect this Work, I have ſometimes, where I thought it neceſſary, joined to my own Deſcriptions the Obſervations of Authors, as well Foreigners as my own Countrymen. I have not done this, to the beſt of my Knowledge, without particularly mentioning the Author's Name, or the Book from whence it was borrowed; and where I have quoted but a ſingle Line, I have diſtinguiſhed it by the uſual Marks. I have been as perfect in this Work as the Nature of the Thing will admit of, in order to fit it to be added to a new general Ornithology (which, I think, is wanting) in Caſe any one, fit for the Taſk, ſhould undertake it. It may not be here improper to give my Thoughts on that Subject; the Study of which has lain dormant for many Years: I know no *Engliſh* Author who has wrote any Thing conſiderable ſince Mr. *Ray* reviſed *Willoughby*'s manuſcript Hiſtory of Birds, which was publiſhed *Anno* 1678; till of later Years, Mr. *Ray* hath added ſome few, which ſee in his *Synopſis Method. Avium*, &c. where he has mentioned the Authors from whom he collected them. The Memoirs of the Academy Royal of *Paris*, on ſuch Occaſion, ought alſo to be conſulted, where ſomething new may be collected. Mr. *Catesby*, in his Hiſtory of *Carolina*, &c. hath figured and deſcribed upwards of a hundred rare Birds, the greateſt Part of which would come into a new Hiſtory, they being moſtly *non-deſcripts*. *Albin* hath publiſhed a great many, I think upwards of 300 Figures; but they being chiefly collected from *Willoughby*, a Compiler muſt look cautiouſly on him; what new Birds he has worthy of any Notice are from Mr. *Dandridge*'s Collection, the Originals of which I have ſeen, and could wiſh *Albin*'s Copies after them had been better; for what is well done after Nature itſelf will be always valuable. *Albin* has given ſome Draughts of Birds, which, he ſays, were from Sir *Thomas Lowther*'s Collection, but I am very doubtful as to them, they being taken from Drawings done by ſome very mean Performer, which *Albin* has not thought proper to confeſs. By Accident I happened to meet with ſome of theſe Drawings, which has confirmed me in the Truth of what I ſay. The Natural Hiſtories we have had in *England*, till of late Years, are moſtly Tranſlations from other Languages, which has rendered the Underſtanding of them ſomewhat difficult; for I believe it altogether impracticable to make a Tranſlation run ſo ſmooth and intelligible as the Original from which one tranſlates, without looſing a good Deal of the true Senſe and Meaning of its Author: This we daily diſcover in Tranſlators, who are forced, in ſome particular Parts, to give the Words of the firſt Author in the Margin, becauſe they cannot be intelligibly rendered in the Language of the Tranſlator; ſo that being in its original Language is always an Advantage to a Book, becauſe Tranſlations muſt neceſſarily, at leaſt in ſome ſmall Degree, give the Readers of them different Ideas from the Originals: This Book hath the Advantage to be Original in its Figures, as well as its Deſcriptions; not one of the former being copied from others, or the latter either tranſlated or tranſcribed.

We are much deceived by People who ſhew Foreign Birds and Beaſts; for they, to make them ſeem more rare, often pretend them to be Natives of Places very diſtant and unknown, by which, not only the ignorant, but ſometimes the more knowing, are deceived; and, to ſtrike us with Surprize, they pretend that to be a fierce, ſavage and untameable Creature, which in its real Nature is very gentle and harmleſs. From ſuch Impoſitions proceeds the vulgar Opinion, that the *Porcupine* is a fierce Beaſt, and that it can kill by ſhooting its Quills, tho' indeed he is a Beaſt of the more gentle and harmleſs Kind. I believe there are few obſerving People, that are any Ways curious, but muſt have detected ſome of their Cheats. Many *African* Birds have got the Name of *Americans* amongſt us, becauſe they generally come to us from the *Weſt-Indies*; they being firſt brought thither from *Africa* in Ships, who trade in *Negroe* Slaves, and preſented by Captains to Governors and Planters in *America*, from whom they are often ſent into *England* as Preſents to the Nobility, and our *London* Merchants, without mentioning their being Natives of *Africa*, by which Miſtake many Birds are aſſerted to be Natives of Countries where they were not bred. Therefore, ſince it is not always poſſible to gain ſuch full and perfect Accounts as one could wiſh, I think no Man ſhould be diſcouraged from publiſhing Accounts of natural Things, becauſe he cannot give ſo full an Account of them as he deſireth; for it is enough in a faithful Author, if he can give but a tolerable Account of Things which we have not heard of before, or a clearer Hiſtory of Things we have yet known but obſcurely, which may give a later Searcher Opportunity to diſcover Things more perfectly; for it is altogether impoſſible in many Caſes, at firſt, to come to the Knowledge of Things in all their particular Circumſtances. It is the Work of ſome only to hint to us what there is in Nature, barely by Names; and of others, to ſearch a little farther, and give ſome tolerable Account of them, which may enable others, who come after, to attain a more perfect Knowledge of Things, who perhaps would never have buſied themſelves about them, had they not received their firſt Hints from Authors far more dark than themſelves. In natural Productions we often meet with rare Things brought from diſtant Parts of the World, which have lain in Obſcurity, unreguarded by any knowing Perſon, till it is forgotten from whence they were produced: When ſuch Things are diſcovered, I think it better to preſerve Figures and Deſcriptions of them, than to let them ſink in Oblivion, to which they were haſtening; becauſe, when we certainly know that theſe Things ſubſiſt ſomewhat in Nature, the Curioſity of ſome will be incited to enquire after them, in order to make more full Diſcoveries. Sir *Francis Bacon* has left us ſomething in his Advancement of Learning, pointing out the Means of improving Science, (which is, I think, ſuitable to our preſent Argument) in the following Lines: "Thoſe Things are to be held poſſible, which may be done by ſome Perſon, tho' "not by every one; and which may be done by many, though not by any one; and "which may be done in Succeſſion of Ages, though not within the Hour-Glaſs of "one Man's Life; and which may be done by publick Deſignation, though not by "private Endeavour."

The Gravings of theſe Figures lie under ſome Diſadvantage, becauſe, till of late Years, I had no Knowledge in Etching, or Ingraving: My Strokes in Shadowing being not ſo cloſely nor evenly layed, as they are in Works performed by Maſters in the

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Art of Ingraving; yet, by doing them myſelf, I have retained in the Prints ſome Perfections, which would have been wanting, had I given my original Draughts to Ingravers to copy, for they often, through Want of a juſt Underſtanding of the Meaning of thoſe who give them the firſt Draughts, go a little from the Author's Deſigns, and will take ſome little Bends and Turns of Strokes for the Lapſe of a Pencil, which they will, as they ſuppoſe, correct, which ſometimes robs a Figure of what the Author deſigned as its chiefeſt, diſtinguiſhing Mark; ſo that it is, in ſome Sort, better, that the original Deſigner works ſuch Drawings on Copper himſelf; becauſe a Man cannot ſo eaſily go from his own Meaning in copying, as a ſecond Perſon may miſtake him: Beſides the Diſtinctions in the extreme Parts of Birds, ſuch as the Bills, and Feet, and other Parts, in ſome particular Species, depend on ſuch little Niceties, that it is hard for one, not verſed in the Nature of theſe Things, to keep up to a due Obſervation and Diſtinction of them, in copying from Drawings, which ought to be extremely exact, becauſe it is altogether impoſſible for a Deſcription to give ſo juſt an Idea of Figures, as Lines which preciſely expreſs the Things you treat of. I have been particularly careful in the extreme Parts of the Figures, to compare and adjuſt the Draughts on the Copper with the original Drawings from which they were taken, and many of the Plates were directly worked from Nature itſelf, which is an Advantage that few Works of this Kind have had. I have been ſcrupulouſly careful to keep the Forms of the Bills, nothing ſo much diſtinguiſhing the particular Kinds as this; for bending an arched Bill a very little too ſuddenly, or carrying it but little more on a Straight, gives the Bill quite a different Character. In ſome rare Birds, which I was forced to reduce by Reaſon of their Bigneſs, I have at the Bottoms of the Plates figured the Bills of their natural Size, the better to expreſs ſome Singularities I obſerved in them.

I have not always copied ſervilely after the Draughts which I deſigned from Nature, becauſe ſome of theſe were drawn from dead Subjects, in which I could not conſider the various Actions and Geſtures of them when living; yet, after having made Drawings, wherein I had taken juſtly their Parts and Colourings, I had frequent Opportunity of ſeeing theſe ſame Birds, or Birds of the like Genus, from which I ſketched Out-lines, as I had Opportunity in my Viſits to curious Gentlemen in the Neighbourhood of *London*. Many of theſe Out-lines I have made uſe of, in order to amend my firſt Drawings, becauſe ſome of them were only from dead Birds: Theſe later Sketches have helped me much to put Birds into their natural Attitudes, by which Means this Work is more perfect than it could otherwiſe have been. I cannot ſay all of them have received the ſame Advantage, there being many rare and tender Birds, which will not bear Sea-Voyages, brought various Ways, preſerved, to ſatisfy the Curioſity of theſe Times.

When I have met with any of theſe, I have carefully examined the Notes which diſtinguiſh the different Tribes of Birds, and have put them in Actions common to ſuch Birds as they ſeem neareſt to agree with in their Natures, from my Obſervation in Living Birds. One is ſomewhat conſtrained in Natural Hiſtory, having only one Figure of each Species, to keep to ſuch Attitudes in Figures as will ſhew all their principal Parts and Colours treated of; otherwiſe the Figures and Deſcriptions together would not be ſo agreeable to ſome Readers. Therefore many ſuch Actions, Turns,

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and Fore-Shortenings, which make up the agreeable Variety of maſterly Compoſitions, muſt be avoided, leaſt they hide what is moſt conſpicuous in the natural Deſcriptions.

On impartially examining the Drawings of the Figures in this ſecond Part, and comparing them with other Works of this Kind, I cannot charge myſelf with falling ſhort of any Thing publiſhed of late Years on Birds: But, leaſt a natural Fondneſs of one's own Offspring ſhould prompt me to go beyond what others may think Truth, I would have every one endeavour, either to diſprove or confirm the Truth of what I ſay, ſo often as he has Opportunity to compare theſe Figures with Nature itſelf. I ſpeak here in Relation to Figures only; for, as to Elegancy of Stile in Writing, I muſt give Place to many. In colouring after Nature one ſhould be careful that the Lights be not made too light, eſpecially where Subjects are of dark Colours, becauſe it may deceive thoſe who we deſign to inform, by making them believe thoſe Subjects are lighter colour'd than they really are in Nature, every indifferent Judge not conſidering, that an Artiſt cannot expreſs the Fullneſs of Light and Shadow in a Picture, as they appear in natural Objects: For Example, what Man can expreſs the Fullneſs of a Shadow in an Object that is wholly Black; for the Paper or Canvaſs the Object is drawn on, muſt be expoſed to a good Light to ſhew it advantageouſly to the Eye, by which Means the blackeſt Shadow one can make will appear as light as the higheſt Light of the ſame black Object placed in the ſame Degree of Light; ſo that we are conſtrained to raiſe our Lights in ſuch Objects ſomething above their Appearance in Nature, otherwiſe all would be flat; for as we cannot make the Shadows ſo dark as they appear in Nature (Shadows in Painting being expoſed to a ſtrong Light) ſo conſequently our Lights muſt be lighter than they appear in Nature, that there may be the ſame Proportion between Light and Shadow in Pictures as there is in natural Objects; but an Exceſs of Light ought to be avoided, otherwiſe in Painting a black Object, we may give the Beholder rather an Idea of Grey. In painting Objects perfectly white, you have not the Advantage of raiſing your Lights above what your natural Object preſents, ſo that in Pictures there cannot be ſo great a Difference between dark and light Objects, as in natural Bodies: This Way of Reaſoning in Relation to Painting might be carried to a great Length. I formerly imagined it poſſible, by the higheſt Perfection in the Art of Painting, to deceive the Eye, by performing what might be taken for Nature; but, ſince I hit on the above Reaſons, I plainly diſcover it to be impracticable. I have obſerved, that rude Scene Paintings in Theatres are more deceptive than more finiſhed Works, but this proceeds from the Diſtance and Lamp Light in which we view them.

It is obſervable, that there are Birds peculiar to ſome particular Tracts of Land, which will not propagate or ſpread themſelves into other Countries, tho' in the ſame Latitude, and on the ſame Iſland, by which they might very eaſily extend themſelves, if one particular Place had not ſomething in it, unknown to us, which cauſes them to continue where they are. To Inſtance one amongſt many, by Way of Example, the *Corniſh Chough*, or *Coracias* of *Aldrovand*, is ſaid by Mr. *Willoughby*, in his Ornithology, to breed on the Cleſts and Rocks of *Cornwal*, and on the Coaſts of *Wales*, and all the Weſtern Coaſts of *England*. Yet I cannot learn that there are any of them on the Southern Coaſts of *England* to the Eaſtward of *Devonſhire*, nor on any Part of the Eaſtern Coaſts; tho' theſe are in parallel Latitudes to the Weſtern Coaſts

where theſe Birds abound, and the Coaſts in many Places have Clefts and Rocks ſeemingly as convenient for them to breed in as any on the Weſtern Coaſts of *England*. I have alſo obſerved the Hen Birds of a great Number of Species to be of a Brown or Clayey Colour, where the Cocks of the ſame Species are covered with beautiful colour'd Feathers of a very great Luſtre: It is very obſervable in the *Duck* Kind, that the Males are moſt of them remarkable for beautiful Colours, and the Females, almoſt all of them, of Browniſh or Earthy Colours. We may remark the ſame Thing in many Land Birds, as the *Peacock*, who is remarkable for ſhining Colours, whereas the Hen is of a dirty Brown, with little or no Luſtre. The ſame Difference may be obſerved between the Males and Females of all the *Pheaſant* Kind, and of many other Tribes of Birds. This Difference ſeems to proceed from a providential Deſign of Nature; ſeeing the Hen Birds, when they hatch their Young, ſit on the Earth, and are many of them expoſed to the open Sky, to the View of noxious Beaſts and Birds of Prey, which would preſently diſcover them, were they of glaring Colours much differing from the Earth on which they ſit; but by being of an Earthy Colour, and drawing their Heads cloſe to their Bodies, they appear like rude Clods of Earth, and deceive the Eyes both of Man and Beaſt, by which Means they are preſerved from Deſtruction.

If Travellers would be at a little Expence of Thought and Labour, I believe we might come to ſome tolerable Knowledge in Relation to the Paſſage of Birds, which is now very obſcure to us. In order to forward ſuch Knowledge, I ſhall here point out ſuch Authors as have ſaid any Thing on that Subject, and join to them ſuch little Obſervations as I have made. There was publiſhed ſome Years ago by Mr. *Charles Morton*, without Date, and ſince republiſhed in the *Harleian* Miſcellany, *Vol.* II. *Page* 558. an ingenious, tho' I think chimerical, Account of the Paſſage of Birds, which ſuppoſes them to go to the Moon, or ſome inviſible aerial Iſland fixed above our Atmoſphere, with ſome other ſuch like Conjectures. Dr. *Shaw* in his Travels, or Obſervations on *Barbary*, &c. has given us ſome Light as to the Paſſage of the *Stork*, which I ſhall here borrow from him, *Page* 428. " The *Ibis*, that was once " known to every Family [in *Egypt*] is now become exceeding rare, tho' the Want " of it is ſufficiently ſupplied by the *Stork*; for, beſides a great Number of theſe Birds, " that might undoubtedly eſcape my Notice, I ſaw in the Middle of *April* (1722) " (our Ship lying then at Anchor under Mount *Carmel*) three Flights of them, each " of which took up more than three Hours in paſſing by us, extending themſelves at " the ſame Time more than half a Mile in Breadth; they were then leaving *Egypt* " (where the Canals and Ponds, that are annually left by the *Nile*, were become " dry) and directed themſelves towards N. E. It is obſerved of the *Storks*, that for " about the Space of a Fortnight before they paſs from one Country to another, they " conſtantly reſort together, from all the circumjacent Parts, to a certain Plain, and " there forming themſelves once every Day into a *Dou-wanne* (according to the Phraſe " of the People) and are ſaid to determine the exact Time of their Departure, and " the Places of their future Abodes: Thoſe that frequent the Marſhes of *Barbary* " appear about three Weeks ſooner than the Flights above-mentioned were obſerv- " ed to do, tho' they likewiſe are ſuppoſed to come from *Egypt*, whither alſo they " return a little after the Autumnal Equinox, the *Nile* being then retired within

" its

" its Banks; and the Country in a proper Diſpoſition to ſupply them with Nouriſh-
" ment: No leſs extraordinary are thoſe Flights of *Pigeons*, that have been obſerved
" in *New-England*, and other Parts of *America*." I think what is ſaid by Dr. *Shaw* in the above Quotation is ſufficient to convince any one, that the *Stork* is a conſtant Inhabitant of this World, and that it only paſſes from one Part of its Superficies to another at certain Seaſons, the better to accommodate itſelf with a temperate Climate, and proper Food: Thoſe that leave *Egypt* in *April*, and direct their Courſe North-Eaſt, are, I ſuppoſe, what appear in *Germany*, and the *Low Countries*, all the Summer. A North-Eaſt Direction from *Egypt* carries them along the Coaſt of *Judæa*, for its whole Length; from whence 'tis likely they go directly North, acroſs *Natolia*, and paſs by the Eaſt End of the *Black Sea*, by which Means they have Land in View through the Courſe of their whole Journey; when they have paſſed by the *Black Sea*, the firm Lands of *Europe* and *Aſia* to the North are open before them, ſo that they may take their Courſe to the Places of their deſtined Habitations. I ſuppoſe they do not breed in *Egypt*, ſince Dr. *Shaw* hath not mentioned it; but I imagine that all Birds of Paſſage go Northward to breed, and retire Southward toward Winter, that is, of ſuch Birds as inhabit on this Side the Equinoctial Line; for, I ſuppoſe, that what Birds of Paſſage there are, that continue always to the South of the Equinoctial, go toward the Southern Pole in the Summer of that Part of the World, and retire toward the Equinoctial Line at the Approach of their Winter. Yet, I believe, the *Stork* breeds in ſome Parts of the World as far South as *Egypt*, though perhaps the Climate may be cooler, becauſe of its high Situation. For *Le Bruyn* in his Travels into *Muſcovy*, *Perſia*, &c. tells us, that on the Tops of the tall Pillars in the Ruins of *Perſepolis* he obſerved *Storks* Neſts, on ſome of them one Neſt, on others two. Thoſe *Storks* that paſs to the Northward of the Weſt from *Egypt* to the Northern Coaſts of *Barbary*, I ſuppoſe breed there, becauſe they continue there all the Summer according to Dr. *Shaw*'s Account.

I ſuppoſe thoſe *Storks* that viſit the Northern Parts of *Barbary* never paſs over the *Mediterranean* Sea into *Spain*, or *France*, becauſe we have no Account of their being found there at any Time of the Year. Theſe Countries may be, for ſome Cauſe unknown to us, not adopted to their Nature. I am not of the vulgar Opinion, that they avoid theſe Lands, becauſe their Governments are Monarchical. The *Stork* is, I believe, the largeſt Bird of Paſſage we have in *Europe*; it is known by its Flight, and taken more Notice of than ſmaller Birds of Paſſage: If any knowing Perſons, who travel, would make particular Obſervations on the ſmaller Kind of Birds, when they paſs to and from particular Countries, I believe we ſhould ſoon gain a tolerable Knowledge in the Paſſage of the ſmaller Birds, and aſcertain the Places of many of their Habitations in all Parts of the Year. To illuſtrate the Hiſtory of the *Pelican*, I ſhall add a Quotation from Dr. *Shaw*'s Supplement to his Travels or Obſervations, *&c. Page* 89, which is as follows.

" The *Onocrotalus*, another noted Bird of the *Nile*, is likewiſe called the *Pelican*;
" the remarkable large Pouch or Bag, that is ſuſpended from the Bill of this Bird,
" ſerves, not only as a Repoſitory for its Food, but as a Net likewiſe wherewithal
" to catch it; and it may be further obſerved, that in feeding its young Ones (whe-
" ther this Bag be loaded with Water or Fiſh) the *Onocrotalus* ſqueezes the Con-
" tent

" tents of it into their Mouths, by ſtrongly compreſſing it with the Bill upon its " Breaſt; an Action which might well give Occaſion to the received Tradition, and " Report, that the *Pelican*, in feeding her Young, pierced her own Breaſt, and nou- " riſhed them with her Blood."

The Reverend Mr. *Durand*, F. R. S. has obliged me with an Obſervation on the Paſſage of Birds, which he himſelf made in *Spain*, which is as follows: " I can aver, " that being in *Spain* in 1707, in the Kingdom of *Valencia*, upon the Sea Coaſt, a " little Way from *Caſtillon de la Plane*, I ſaw in *October* great Flocks of Birds coming " from *Africa*, in a direct Line from the South; ſome of them, being ſhot, were " found to be *Thruſhes* [*Grives*] but ſo dry and lean, that they had little Subſtance or " Taſte; the People of the Country told me, that they came every Year at the ſame " Seaſon in Flocks, but that the greateſt Part of them go on farther; they grow fat " in *Switzerland* by feeding on Juniper Berries, and are delicious all the Winter " long."

The above Paragraph of Mr. *Durand* ſeems to contradict my Opinion, relating to the Paſſage of Birds; but though theſe *Thruſhes* come from the South to the Coaſt of *Valencia*, I do not think it a certain Argument, that they come from *Africa*; for to me it ſeems contrary to Reaſon to imagine, that after Birds have lived in the Summer Heats of *Africa*, they ſhould go to *Spain*, and on farther Northward, to ſuſtain the Cold of a Winter, in a Country ſo far North of their Summer Habitation; for it is generally believed, that Birds paſs, in order to attain Habitations of near the ſame Temperature with thoſe Countries they come from; now, ſeeing the Sea-Coaſt of *Valencia* lies North and South, an eaſterly Direction only can bring theſe Birds from the Sea. Now, I ſuppoſe, that when Birds depart from their Summer Habitations, they gather into great Flocks, and have a certain Courſe to direct themſelves in; and that in their greateſt Rout they may fly ſo high, as to be out of Sight; and, when they have arrived at the Place of their Winter's Habitation, they may ſeparate into leſſer Flocks, in order to cover ſome large Country; theſe leſſer Flocks may tend to every Point of the Compaſs; after this they may ſeparate, and diſperſe themſelves ſingly, in order the better to accommodate themſelves with Food, and ſcatter themſelves all over a Country: So that I ſuppoſe, that the Birds Mr. *Durand* mentions might come from the moſt Northern Parts of *Europe*, and a great Part of them in their Paſſage turn a little to the Weſt, through *France*, and into *Spain*, and when arrived about *Granada*, in the South of *Spain*, might ſeparate into Parties, the better to occupy the whole Country; ſo that Part of them might return a little Way Northward, along the Coaſts of *Murcia* and *Valencia*, and afterwards ſpread themſelves into the Inlands. I think this Opinion no Way contradicts what Mr. *Durand* has ſaid; what is mentioned of theſe Birds feeding and growing fat in *Switzerland* doth not belong to this Queſtion, for it cannot be known, that they are Part of the Flocks ſeen paſſing on the Coaſt of *Valencia*.

There was publiſhed *Anno* 1745, in 12mo. A new general Hiſtory of Birds, with wooden Cuts, by *J. Osborn*, in *Pater-noſter-Row*, *London*; the Author anonymous: In the Article of the *Swallow* there is collected ſeveral Obſervations on, and Accounts of, the Paſſage of Birds, from good Authors; this may direct the Curious to examine the Authors therein mentioned.

Dr.

Dr. *Shaw*, in his fore-mentioned Work, *Page* 253, ſays, " the *Woodcock* makes its " firſt Appearance in *October*, and continueth till *March* following: The *Africans* " call it [*Hammarel Hadiel*] the *Aſs* of the *Partridges*." Since no Account tells us where the *Woodcock* goes in Summer, I am of Opinion, that they retire to the Northern and unfrequented Parts of the World to breed: The above Account ſhews, that they ſpread themſelves far Southward in the Winter.

I have diſcovered, that there are many Birds common both to the old World and *America*: I ſaw lately brought from *Hudſon*'s-*Bay* a Bird, under the Name of a *Snow* Bird, which, they ſay, is one of the firſt that appears in the Spring, while the Snow is yet on the Ground: On ſtrictly examining this Bird, I found it to be the great *Pied-Mountain Finch*, or *Brambling*, deſcribed in *Willoughby*'s Ornithology, *Page* 255; beſides this, I have received from *North-America* the *Red-Legg'd Horſeman*, or *Totano*, deſcribed in *Willoughby*, *Page* 299; the *Bald Coot* deſcribed, *Page* 319, and the *Croſs-Bill*, or *Loxia*, deſcribed *Page* 248, of the ſame Author: Theſe are all Birds found in *Europe*, as well as in *America*; two of them, *viz.* the *Croſs-Bill*, and the *Pied-Mountain Finch*, are ſmall Land Birds; I have alſo received from *America* the little Bird we call the *Golden-Crown'd Wren*. There are many of the Water-Fowls, that frequent the Northern Parts of the World, found both in *Europe* and *America*; the *white Partridge*, or *Lagopus Avis*, is found in *North-America*, as well as in *Europe*. Mr. *Catesby*, in his Hiſtory of *Carolina*, &c. has particulariſed many Birds, that he obſerved to be Inhabitants both of *America* and *Europe*. I do not wonder to find that Birds, who breed on the Sea Shores, and make long Flights over the Sea in the Northern Parts, ſhould be, indifferently, Inhabitants both of the New and Old Worlds, becauſe we know that toward the North Pole the Continents of *Europe* and *America* are very near to one another, and may, for ought we know, join near the Pole. We muſt ſuppoſe that theſe Birds have paſſed from *America* to *Europe*, or from *Europe to America*; or that there were created, at firſt, Birds of the ſelf-ſame Species in both theſe Parts of the World, which, according to my Way of Reaſoning, cannot be ſuppoſed. Moſt of the World agree, that each Species ſprung from an original ſingle Pair: But it ſeems more eaſy to conceive how the Northern Water-Fowl ſhould inhabit all the Northern Parts of the World, than to imagine how ſmall Land Birds, and ſome greater Fowls of ſhort Flight, ſuch as the *white Partridge*, ſhould be able from one and the ſame Original to propagate itſelf in *Europe* and *America*. I cannot think theſe ſmall Birds, *&c.* can ſpread themſelves from any Part of *Europe* Weſtward, becauſe we know that there are wide Seas between *Europe* and *America*, which reach pretty near the North Pole, in Countries where few or no Land Birds are found, even in the Summer: Therefore I imagine, that they have found a Way Eaſtward from *Tartary*. We cannot indeed ſay there is a commodious Paſſage that Way, ſince *Japan* in *Aſia*, and *California* in *America*, are the neareſt Lands to each other that we certainly know of, which however are at a very great Diſtance: Yet we know not but there may be Iſlands, or extended Continent, between theſe Lands ſomething to the Northward, that may join, or nearly join, *Aſia* and *America*: I think our finding ſmall Land Birds of the ſame individual Species in both Parts of the World is a probable Reaſon for this Opinion. I cannot help thinking, that *America* was alſo peopled with the human Species from *Aſia* Eaſtward. What has con-

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firmed me in this Opinion is a Deſcription of the *Samoeds* [Man-Eaters] to the North-Eaſt of *Archangel* in *Ruſſia*: See *Le Bruyn*'s Travels into *Muſcovy*, *Perſia*, &c. *Vol.* I. *Page* 6. *Le Bruyn* was bred a Limner, and has been at the Pains to figure a Head of one of the *Samoeds* in Large, on a Folio Page, which gives every one that has ſeen any of the *North-American* People a perfect Idea of them.

The whole Account of their Habits, Way of Living, Cuſtoms, and Manners, is ſo like what we ſee in Voyagers, who have wrote on the *North Americans*, that they ſeem almoſt the ſame. I have ſeen ſeveral of the *American* Chiefs in *England*, and on ſeeing the *Samoed*'s Head in *Le Bruyn*, they were ſo ſtrongly repreſented by it, that I thought it had been a Print miſplaced till I read the whole Hiſtory of theſe People. I have alſo received Preſents of Habits from *Hudſon's-Bay* in *North-America*, that anſwer the Deſcriptions *Le Bruyn* has given of the Habits theſe *Ruſſian* Savages are cloathed in, as nearly as if they were the ſame.

In my Preface to the firſt Part of this Hiſtory I have mentioned depoſiting a Copy of this Book in the Library of the College of Phyſicians, *London*; and here I think proper to let the Publick know, that I deſign to lodge this Hiſtory of Birds compleat, and juſtly coloured, in the Library of the Royal Society, both which Books may hereafter ſerve as Standards to compare others with, to prove, or diſprove the Juſtneſs of their Colouring: I ſhall alſo, if peaceable Times will permit, endeavour by ſome Means or other to lodge a perfect coloured Copy in the Library of the Academy Royal of Sciences at *Paris*. A Point of Gratitude obliges me to preſent this Book to the Royal Society, ſince I have ſo many Friends among that Learned and Curious Body, who always have been ready and willing to introduce me to their Meetings: I have been farther obliged, in a more ſingular Manner, by ſome of the principal Gentlemen of the Royal Society; for not only their late Preſident, but the Preſident now being, as well as their Treaſurer, and ſeveral other Gentlemen of the Society, very willingly and freely ſigned my Recommendation, when I offered myſelf a Candidate for a Fellowſhip in their Society. I have, through Inadvertency, committed an Error in the Preface to the firſt Part of this Book, and think it proper here to rectify it: It relates to the Paſſage of the *Deer*; I have made them paſs Northward in the Summer, and Southward in the Winter; but I muſt quite reverſe this, and make them paſs into the Northern Parts in Winter, and Southward in the Summer, and it will be right; ſee the Paſſage, *Page* xii. of the Preface to the firſt Part. This makes the Thing more ſtrange, and contrary to our common Way of Reaſoning, than it ſeems to be in the erroneous Account; but if we conſider, that theſe *Deer* in the Winter are cloathed with an exceeding thick Covering, which falls of, and leaves them very thinly cloathed in the Summer, it will reconcile this Account a little to our Reaſon. *Arthur Dobbs*, Eſq. has remarked their Paſſage Northward in Winter, and Southward in Summer, in his Account and Natural Hiſtory of *Hudſon's-Bay*.

Since I ſent my Deſcriptions to the Preſs, I have ſeen at Sir *Hans Sloane*'s a very pompous Natural Hiſtory, finely coloured, publiſhed at *Amſterdam*, *Anno* 1734, by *Albertus Seba*; in turning it over, I find ſome Things in him that are the ſame with ſome I have publiſhed, which are as follows: My little *Indian King-Fiſhers*, *Page* 11. agree with his Oriental *King-Fiſher*, *Vol.* I. *Page* 104. My *Blue Creeper*, and *Golden-*

*headed*

UN SAMOJEED. 118

*headed Black Tit-Mouſe, Page* 21, are his *Hoitzillin, Vol.* I. *Page* 97, and his *Mexican Chichiltototl, Vol.* I. *Page* 96. My *Black-headed Indian Icterus, Page* 77, is his *Ocotzinitzcan, Vol.* I. *Page* 97. I have alſo, I believe, two or three Birds of *Petiver* figured and deſcribed in *Ray*'s *Synopſis Method. Avium*; but his Figures are ſo mean, and the Deſcriptions ſo very brief, that I can determine nothing certain, whether I have figured them or not, ſo I ſhall not point them out.

For the Amuſement of the Curious of either Sex, and to fulfil a Promiſe to ſome particular Ladies, I have here inſerted a Receipt of the Manner of making Pictures of Birds with their Natural Feathers.

Firſt take a thin Board, or Pannel of Deal, or Wainſcot well ſeaſoned, that it may not ſhrink, then ſmoothly paſte on it white Paper, and let it dry; and if the Wood caſts its Colour through, you may paſte on a ſecond Paper, and it will be whiter: Let the ſecond Paper dry, then get ready any Bird that you would repreſent, and draw it as exact as may be on your paper'd Pannel, of its Natural Size, (middle-ſized Birds are beſt for this Work) then paint what Ground-work, or Tree, or other Thing, you deſign to ſet your Bird on, together with the Bill and Legs of the Bird in Water-Colours, leaving the Bird to be covered with its own Natural Feathers. You muſt firſt prepare the Part to be feather'd, by laying on pretty thick Gum *Arabic*, diſſolved in Water, with a large Hair Pencil; then lay the Pannel flat, and let it dry hard, and when dry cover it with your Gum-Water a ſecond Time, and let it dry, and then a third, in caſe you do not find it lie with a good Body on the Paper; the Thickneſs of a Shilling, when dried hard, is ſufficient: When your Piece is thus prepared, take the Feathers off from your Bird, as you uſe them, beginning always at the Tail, and Points of the Wing, and working upwards to the Head, obſerving to cover that Part of your Draught with the Feather, that you take from the ſame Part in your Bird, letting them fall one over another in their natural Order; you muſt prepare your Feathers by cutting off the downy Part that is about their Bottoms; and the larger Feathers muſt have the Inſides of their Shafts ſhaved off with a Knife to make them lie flat; the Quills of the Wings muſt have their inner Webs clipped off, that in laying them the Gum may hold them by their Shafts. When you begin to lay them, take a Pair of Steel Pliers to hold the Feathers in, and have ſome Gum-Water, not too thin, and a large Pencil ready to moiſten the gum'd Ground-work by little and little as you work it, then lay your Feathers on the moiſten'd Parts, which muſt not be wateriſh, but ſomething tacky or clammy to hold the Feathers. You ſhould prepare a Parcel of ſmall leaden Weights, in the Form of Sugar-Loaves, which you may caſt in Sand, by firſt making Holes in its Surface with a pointed Stick: Theſe Weights will be neceſſary to ſet on the Feathers you have newly layed on to hold them to the Gum, till they are dry and fixed; but you muſt be cautious leaſt the Gum come through the Feathers, for it not only ſmears them, but dries to the Bottoms of the Weights, and you will be apt to pull off the Feathers with the Weights, which will diſorder your Work: When you have wholly covered your Bird with Feathers, you muſt with a little thick Gum ſtick on a Piece of Paper cut round, of the Bigneſs, and in the Place of the Eye, which you muſt colour like the Eye of the Bird. When the whole is dry, dreſs the Feathers round the Out-line that may chance to ſtare a little, and rectify what may be mended in any other Part; then lay

a Sheet

a Sheet of clean Paper on it, and on that a heavy Book, or ſome ſuch Thing, to preſs it: After which it may be preſerved in a Frame covered with a Glaſs.

I ſhall add to this Receipt another that may ſerve to decorate the former, which is a Way to take the Figures of *Butterflies* on thin gum'd Paper, which may be cut out and ſtuck into other Pictures by Way of Embelliſhment.

Take *Butterflies*, or Field *Moths*, either thoſe catched abroad, or ſuch as are taken in *Caterpillars*, and nurſed in the Houſe till they be *Flies*, clip off their Wings very cloſe to their Bodies, and lay them on clean Paper, in the Form of a *Butterfly* when flying, then have ready prepared Gum *Arabic*, that hath been ſome Time diſſolved in Water, and is pretty thick; if you put a Drop of *Ox* Gall into a Spoonful of this, it will be better for the Uſe; temper them well with your Finger, and ſpread a little of it on a Piece of thin white Paper, big enough to take both Sides of your *Fly*; when it begins to be clammy under your Finger, the Paper is in proper Order to take the Feathers from the Wings of the *Fly*; then lay the gum'd Side on the Wings, and it will take them up, then double your Paper ſo as to have all the Wings between the Paper, then lay it on a Table, preſſing it cloſe with your Fingers; and you may rub it gently with ſome ſmooth hard Thing; then open the Paper, and take out the Wings, which will come forth tranſparent: The Down of the upper and under Side of the Wings, ſticking to the gum'd Paper, form a juſt Likeneſs of both Sides of the Wings in their natural Shapes and Colours.

The Nicety of taking off *Flies* depends on a juſt Degree of Moiſture of the gum'd Paper, for if it be too wet, all will be blotted and confuſed, and if too dry, your Paper will ſtick ſo faſt together, that it will be torn in Separation. When you have opened your gum'd Papers, and they are dry, you muſt draw the Bodies from the natural Ones, and paint them in Water-Colours; you muſt take a Paper that will bear Ink very well for this Uſe, for a ſinking Paper will ſeparate with the Wet, and ſpoil all.

I never heard that ever theſe Things were known or practiſed in *England*, before I diſcovered and performed them myſelf, ſo I hope they will be acceptable to the Curious. Inſects bring to my Mind a very curious and laborious Work now performing at *Nuremberg* in *Germany*, by *Auguſtus John Roſel*, which, for its Accuracy, and ſtrict keeping to Nature, far exceeds any Thing of the Kind that has fallen under my Obſervation: It is now publiſhing Monthly by the Author, who has far advanced in the Work. I have ſeen what Numbers are publiſhed, ſo finely ingraved and coloured by the Author, that they almoſt equal original Drawings.

It is now Time to cloſe this Volume of Birds: I believe I ſhall publiſh nothing farther, but if I ſhould continue to amuſe myſelf on any Natural Subject, it will ſo far differ from this Work, that it will require quite another Title, and will be no Part of what is already publiſhed.

The uncommon Mixture of a Geographical Chart, and the Figures of Natural Things in the laſt Plate of this Book, perhaps may not at firſt be comprehended by every Reader, which obliges me to give it a little Explanation. I have been a little Way out of my native Country, and finding I had Space in my laſt Plate (without interrupting the Subject Matter) to ingrave ſuch Parts of *Europe* as I had

viſited; I accordingly put it in Execution. This I did as a private Memorandum for myſelf, as well as to ſatisfy the Curioſity of ſome particular Friends, which I have done without putting others to any Coſt: The pricked Lines ſhew the Voyages and Journeys I have made; the Darts ſhew the Courſe, and the Dates the Months and Years in which the Voyages were made. As our being informed of one Thing naturally leads us into Enquiries after others, I expect it will be asked, what Buſineſs I had, or what I did in theſe Foreign Parts? therefore to ſatisfy the Curioſity of ſuch as think it worth their While to read it, and to ſave them the Trouble of asking me any Queſtions, I ſhall inform every one, that it was meer Curioſity led me abroad, which is commonly termed no Buſineſs at all. But to proceed in a regular Courſe: My Peregrinations muſt begin with my Being, which happened in the Pariſh of *Weſt-Ham* in *Eſſex*, about the Year 1694, where for ſome Years I paſſed my Childhood, and I think in the Beginning of the 17th Century I was placed as a Boarder in the Houſe of the Reverend Mr. *Hewit*, then a Schoolmaſter of ſome Note, at *Leighton-Stone* in *Eſſex*, where I continued ſome Time. I was afterwards ſent to *Brentwood* in *Eſſex*, a little farther from Home, where I was under the Tuition of the Reverend Mr. *Aſhpool* for ſome Years, where having gone through the ordinary School Education, and becoming of a proper Age, I was deſigned by my Parents for Buſineſs, and placed for a reaſonable Time with a Maſter of Writing and Accounts, in order to fit me for a trading Life.

In Trade there could not be found a Reverend Maſter to place me with; but I was placed with the Son of a *Levite*, Mr. *John Dod*, of *Fenchurch-Street*, *London*, an exceeding ſtrict Chriſtian of our eſtabliſhed Church, and a finiſhed Scholar in the *Greek* and *Latin* Languages, tho' a Man in Trade. From him and his Family I found very good and genteel Uſage for ſeven Years. I cannot help mentioning one Event which fell out about the Middle of the Time I was in Mr. *Dod*'s Houſe. One Dr. *Nicholas*, an eminent Phyſician, who lived in *Covent Garden*, happened to die, and he being a Relation of Mr. *Dod*'s, his Books, which amounted to a great Bulk, were ſtowed in a ſpare Room adjoining to my Bed-Chamber in Mr. *Dod*'s Houſe, and I being fond of looking into Books, and having a free Acceſs to them, ſpent my Evenings, and often the greateſt Part of my Nights, in turning over theſe Books, and reading ſuch Parts of them as ſuited beſt with my Genius: This Practice I followed for two or three Years in the latter Part of my Time with Mr. *Dod*, which I believe gave me a very diſadvantageous Turn of Mind, for I could not think of confining myſelf to Buſineſs, which probably would have raiſed my Fortune in the World. My Head was filled with a confuſed Mixture of Voyages, Travels, Aſtronomy, Experimental Philoſophy, Natural Hiſtory, Painting, Sculpture, and many other Things, which gave me an Inclination to viſit Foreign Parts, in order to convince my Senſes of ſome Things, which yet had been only conceived by the Mind: So in the Year 1716, regardleſs of Gain, I laid aſide all Thoughts of confining myſelf to Buſineſs; being now my own Maſter, I ſet out on a Voyage for *Holland*, in *Auguſt* of the above Year, and returned in *September*, (as the prick'd Line in the Map ſhews) after I had viſited moſt of the Towns of Note in *Holland*. At my Return I continued in *London*, and ſometimes in *Eſſex*, being ſtill idle for about two Years; when a Friend of mine, a

Merchant of *London*, asked me, if I would accompany his Son (who was Captain of a Ship) to *Norway*; the Novelty of the Thing induced me to accept the Offer without Heſitation.

We ſet out on our Voyage in *May* 1718, and arrived ſoon in *Norway*, and for the Space of about two Months I ſtrolled up their Creeks and Rivers, and over their Rocks and Mountains, it being perpetual Day all the Time I was there, ſo that I loſt very little Time in Sleeping. I take this Country to be one of the leaſt polite in *Europe*, except *Lapland*. I was the longeſt Time at *Frederickſtadt*, and within the Hearing of the Thunder of the Cannon of *Charles* the XIIth of *Sweden*, who then lay before *Frederickſhall*, the Place of his Death: This hindered me from long Excurſions in that Quarter, for Fear of falling into the Hands of ſome *Swediſh* Parties: I was once ſtopped and confined for ſome Time by the *Daniſh* Guard at *Frederickſtadt*, and charged with being a Spy from the *Swediſh* Camp, but was ſoon releaſed. I returned to *England* in *July* the ſame Year; we were bound from *Norway* to *Briſtol* through the *Britiſh* Channel. We arrived at the Iſlands of *Scilly* about the Beginning of *Auguſt*, where we lay Wind-bound for ſome Time: I was much diverted here with Fiſhing, and obſerving the great Variety of Sea Fowl that frequented the Clefts of the Iſlands. The ſame Month we arrived at *Briſtol*, where I left the Ship, being tir'd of the Sea, ſhe being only bound back to *London*, whither I went by Land. After having ſpent ſome Time at *Bath*, I left the direct Road, in order to viſit *Oxford* and *Bleinheim* in my Return to *London*. I arrived in *London* ſome Time in *September* 1718, where I continued in unprofitable Amuſements all the Winter; but reflecting, that it would be as cheap living in *France*, and more Novelty to a curious Mind, I ſet out in *May* 1719 from *London*, by the Way of *Dieppe*, to *Paris*, where I arrived before the Expiration of the Month; I continued at *Paris* ſome ſhort Time to ſee all that was curious there, but finding it more expenſive Living in *Paris* than in the Country, I fixed myſelf a Boarder with Mr. *Des Maſons*, a Schoolmaſter in a Village called *Guyencourt*, in the great Park of *Verſailles*, which was but a little Walk from the Town and Royal Palaces. I could not have placed myſelf better for all the Conveniencies of a curious Perſon, who wanted to inform himſelf of all that paſſed in the Country and at Court.

I lay within three Hours Walk of *Paris*, about the ſame Diſtance from St. *Germains*, within ſomething more than an Hour of the Palace of *Marley*, and not half an Hour from *Verſailles*: This Situation gave me ample Opportunity to ſatisfy my Curioſity, by immediately viſiting theſe principal Places on any extraordinary Occaſion. I omitted no Opportunity of being preſent, at leaſt a diſtant Spectator of all ſplendid Proceſſions, or pompous Cavalcades, or Shows, that attend either the Church or State, or both together, as they were often blended. I followed all the Expoſitions of the valuable Treaſure, and worthleſs Relicts, that were ſet forth with great Pomp in the principal Churches and Religious Houſes, on the Days of their particular Dedications; but, above all, I attended to the particular Study and Knowledge of the Perfections that were to be found in Painting and Sculptures, there being an ample Field of Pictures and Statues, with many ornamental Devices, in and about the Churches, Palaces, Gardens, and Parks, which would have taken up a longer Time than I continued there thoroughly to contemplate on; but my idle intervening Spaces of Time,

Time put me upon endeavouring to draw ſome ſlight Sketches, in order to reſtore to my Memory an Idea of what I had ſeen. The *Managery* of *Verſailles* had, when I was there, no living Creature in it; the Court not reſiding there in the King's Minority, they had been neglected, and were all dead and diſperſed, which was a Diſappointment to me, becauſe I always delighted in ſuch Things. Without quitting my Quarters near *Verſailles*, I made two Journies of about a hundred Miles each, the firſt to *Chalons* in *Champagne*, in *May* 1720, whither I was accompanied by the Son of my Hoſt, it being his Father's native Place: I did not exceed a Month from my Setting-out to my Return from this Journey. The ſecond Journey was in *October* the ſame Year, when I went alone on Foot to *Orleans* and *Blois*, in which Journey I choſe to make ſuch an Appearance as might not tempt Robbers, but found in it another Inconveniency; for there had lately been an Order from Court to take up all ſtrolling Perſons, who could give no Account of themſelves, in order to tranſport them to people the Banks of the River *Miſſiſſippi*; but I eſcaped this, after being taken hold of, by a ready Compliance, which gave me Opportunity to give them the Slip. I did not continue much above a Month on my Journey to *Orleans* and *Blois*, and ſtaid the Remainder of the Winter at my Quarters near *Verſailles*, where I contracted an Acquaintance with Mr. *Mulings*, an *Hibernian* Gentleman, and Pariſh Prieſt of *Guyencourt*, with whom I continued a Correſpondence by Letter ſome Time after my Return to *England*. At the latter End of *January*, 1721, I put myſelf on Board a Ship lying at *Rouen* in *Normandy*, in order to return to *England*, having been about 21 Months from Home, where I eſcaped ſinking into the *South-Sea*; but by dabbling a little in the Grand Game of *Miſſiſſippi*, which had been playing off by all Men, I was diſabled from continuing ſo long in *France* as I deſigned. From *February* 1721, to *June* of the ſame Year, I reſided in or near *London*, when I was invited to make a Voyage to *Newcaſtle* in *Northumberland* by the ſame Merchant in whoſe Ship I ſailed to *Norway*, which I accepted, and after loading the Ship, we returned to *London* in *July* following, where, and in its Neighbourhood, I continued for the Space of ten Years without making any foreign Voyage; during this Time I applied myſelf pretty cloſe to Drawing and Colouring, and what principally pleaſed me was Copying ſtrictly after Nature; and, amongſt Natural Objects, Birds happened at firſt to fall moſt in my Way, and getting a few Drawings of theſe together, raiſed in me an Ambition to obtain a Collection as great as was in my Power. In a little Time I performed ſomething that was taken Notice of by the Curious, who promoted the Sale of what I then did, as well as employed me themſelves. Amongſt the earlieſt of my firſt Friends and Promoters I muſt place *James Theobald*, Eſq. of *Lambeth*, who always had the Promotion of Arts at Heart; by the Increaſe of my Friends, and better Encouragement, I ſomething mended my Hand, and enlarged my Prices: Thus I went on, ſtill a little improving, till the Year 1731, when I made a Voyage (accompanied by a Brother and Siſter) into *Holland* and *Brabant*. In this Voyage I collected ſome Prints and Books which were ſuitable to my Turn of Studies, and examined many fine Original Pictures of *Flemiſh* Maſters at *Antwerp*, &c.

I was hardly abroad two Months in this Voyage, ſetting out in *May*, and returning in *July* following. In the *Itinera* there is a Miſtake, the Year there marked 30 ſhould be 31. At my Return to *London* I followed the ſame Employ as before, and

daily increaſed in Friends and Patrons, which increaſed my Profits. In *December*, 1733, I was received into the Service of the Royal College of Phyſicians, *London*, by the Favour and Recommendation of Sir *Hans Sloane*, Bart. then Preſident, where I have ever ſince continued under the Favour and Protection of Dr. *Pellet*, Dr. *Plumptre*, and Dr. *Tyſon*, his Succeſſors in the Preſidentſhip of that Learned and Honourable Body. Thus am I, as it were, nailed down by the Benefices of my Maſters and Friends, from making any farther Voyages. My domeſtick Attendance in the Edifice appointed for the Aſſemblies of the College of Phyſicians (where I have a very convenient Apartment) gave me Opportunity (then thinking myſelf ſettled) to apply my Time more cloſely to Natural Studies, and having the Charge of a valuable Library, it gave me Opportunity to conſult many ſcarce Pieces of Natural Hiſtory at my Leiſure, which otherwiſe I could not have procured: So that, from Step to Step, I gained a little Knowledge in that particular Part of Natural Hiſtory I have ventured to bring to Light. Tho' I have continued in *London* almoſt theſe 25 Years, yet have I, by correſponding with Friends, ſettled in, or trading to every Quarter of the World (at the Expence of no ſmall Part of my ſlender Fortune) procured more Natural Curioſities than I could poſſibly have done by my own ſingle travelling into any particular Parts. I have now by me, I believe, more original Drawings of Birds from Nature, directly drawn by my own Hand, than any other Perſon in *England* has of their own performing. What hath been done in other Parts of *Europe* I am a Stranger to; I have about 500 particular and diſtinct Species of Birds drawn in their natural Colours, and upwards of a hundred Drawings after Nature, in Colours, of other natural Subjects, which, if they out-live me, it is like will be ſcattered and ſeparated, and may be come by at eaſy Rates, as Things that have ſerved their Turn. There is few of them but have ſome haſty incorrect Words in my own Hand on their Bottoms, or wrong Sides, either to note their Names or Natures, from whence brought, or ſome other Memorandums, by which Notes they will be known. They were done at Times, many Years diſtant from each other, and therefore are as different as Things drawn by various Hands. There are amongſt them a few which are only Copies from other Drawings, which will be diſcovered from Originals by what is writ on them. My explaining the Chart of my Voyages and Journies has carried me a greater Length than I thought to have gone, but I could not well ſay leſs fully to explain them, and I ſhall avoid ſaying more, leaſt it be deemed a Sort of Writing my own Life. I ſhall add here one Note, which may be of Uſe to the curious Naturaliſts hereafter, which is, that all thoſe Prints in the ſecond Part, which have Manuſcript Numbers at their Bottoms, were actually coloured from my Originals under my own Inſpection, and all finiſhed before theſe Sheets were ſent to the Preſs; ſince which the Plates are number'd with a Graver, tho' I hope to perform what are to follow with Accuracy equal to what are now finiſhed: I can alſo aſſure the Publick of the authentick Colouring of all thoſe of the firſt Part that have hitherto been ſold, which in all Probability will be hereafter found bound together with thoſe of the ſecond Part that have Manuſcript Numbers.

I ſhall now conclude with my humble Acknowledgments of the Favours ſhewn me by many of the Nobility, Gentry, and others, who have been Encouragers of the firſt Part of this Work; hoping this ſecond Part will find the ſame Grace and Favour in their Sight.

A CATA-

A

# CATALOGUE

OF THE

## NAMES of the BIRDS, &c.

Deſcribed in this WORK;

## In *LATIN* and *ENGLISH*.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. AQUILA, caudâ albâ, *Americana.* | 1. WHITE Tailed Eagle. |
| 2. Vultur elegans. | 2. King *of the* Vultures. |
| 3. Falco, *Americanus*, maculatus. | 3. Spotted Hawk *or* Falcon. |
| 4. Falco, niger, *Americanus.* | 4. Black Hawk *or* Falcon. |
| 5. Pſittacus, niger, *Madagaſcarenſis.* | 5. Black Parrot *from* Madagaſcar. |
| 6. Pſittacus, minimus, viridis & ruber, *Indicus.* | 6. Smalleſt Green *and* Red Indian Paroquet. |
| 7. Cuculo affinis, avis Criſtata, *Touraco*, dicta. | 7. Touraco |
| 8. Iſpida, major, *Africana.* | 8. Great Kingfiſher *from the River* Gambia. |
| 9. Iſpida, ex albo & nigro varius, *Perſica.* | 9. Black *and* White Kingfiſher. |
| 10. Iſpida, *Surinamenſis*, binis plumis in caudâ longiſſimis. | 10. Swallow-tail'd Kingfiſhers. |
| 11. Iſpidæ, minores, *Indicæ.* | 11. Little Indian Kingfiſhers. |
| 12. Otis *Arabica.* | 12. Arabian Buſtard. |
| 13. Phaſianus *Braſilienſis.* | 13. Quan *or* Guan. |
| 14. Columba, *Indica*, alis viridibus. | 14. Green-wing'd Dove. |
| 15. Columba, macroura. | 15. Long-tail'd Dove. |
| 16. Columba, fuſca, undulis obſcurioribus tranſverſis notata. | 16. Tranſverſe ſtriped *or* barred Dove. |

17. Sturnus, *Indicus*, Bontii.
Sturnus, *Indicus*, minor.
17. Minor *or* Mino.

18. Merula, cærulea, *Paſſer Solitarius* dictus.
18. Solitary Sparrow.

19. Sturnus, *Sinenſis*, niger.
19. Chineſe Starling *or* Black Bird.

20. Merula roſea, *Aldrovandi*.
20. Roſe *or* Carnation-colour'd Ouzel.

21. Certhia, *Surinamenſis*, cærulea.
Paruş, niger, capite fulvo.
21. Blue Creeper.
Golden-headed Black Tit-mouſe.

22. Muſcicapa, cærulea, ventre rubro.
22. Red-belly'd Blue-Bird.

23. Fringillago viridis, capite rubro.
23. Red-headed Green-Finch.

24. Rubecula, dorſo cæruleo.
24. Blue Red-Breaſt.

25. Muſcicapa viridis, capite nigro.
Muſcicapa viridis, capite cæruleo.
25. Green Black-cap Fly-catcher.
Blue-headed Green Fly-catcher.

26. Certhia, fuſca, minor.
26. Little Brown *and* White Creeper.

27. Hirundo, riparia, maxima.
27. Greateſt Martin *or* Swift.

28. Rutĭcilla, gutture cæruleo.
28. Blue-throat Redſtart.

29. Ruticilla, dorſo cinereo.
29. Grey Redſtart.

30. Ficedula, tertia *Aldrov.* mas & fœmella.
30. Cold Finch, *Cock and Hen.*

31. Oenanthe, fulva; mas & fœmella.
31. Red *or* Ruſſet colour'd Wheat-Ear.

32. Avis mellivora, major, rubra, macroura.
Avis mellivora, minor, fulva.
32. Long-tail'd Red Humming Bird.
Little Brown Humming Bird.

33. Avis mellivora, viridis, macroura.
33. Long-tail'd Green Humming Bird.

34. Avis mellivora, macroura, capite nigro.
34. Long-tail'd Black-cap Humming Bird.

35. Avis mellivora, ventre albo.
Avis mellivora, viridis & cæruleus.
35. White-Belly'd Humming Bird.
Green *and* Blue Humming Bird.

36. Avis mellivora, ventre nigro; mas & fœmella.
36. Black-belly'd Green Humming Birds. *Cock and Hen.*

37. Avis mellivora, minor, criſtata.
37. Creſted Humming Bird.

38. Avis mellivora, minor, gutture rubro; mas cum fœmella.
38. Red-throated Humming Bird, *with its Hen.*

39. Garrulus ruber, *Surinamenſis*.
39. Red Bird *from* Surinam.

. Paſſer, *Indicus*, fuſcus, ventre ex albo & nigro punctato.
40. Gowry Bird.

41. Coccothrauſtes, *Sinenſis*, cinereus, mas.
41. Padda *or* Rice Bird, *the Cock.*

42. Ejuſdem fœmella.
42. - - - - - - *the Hen.*

43. Paſſer, *Sinenſis*, fulvus; mas & fœmella.
43. Chineſe Sparrows, *Cock and Hen.*

44. Linaria, *Mexicana*, capite flavo.
44. Yellow-headed Linnet.

45. Grus, *Indica*, major.
45. Greater Indian Crane.

46. Tringa, pedibus Fulicæ.
46. Coot-footed Tringa.

47. Pluvialis, *Indicus*, pectore nigro.
47. Black-breaſted Indian Plover.

48. Galli-

48. Gallinula *Braſilienſis*, JACANA dicta, Alis cornubus donatis.
49. Penguin.
50. Columba *Grænlandica*, HOLLANDIS dicta.
51. Cervus, *Rangifer*, *Grænlandicus*.
52. Hyſtrix, *Canadenſis*.
53. Buteo cinereus.
54. Lanius fulvus, criſtatus.
55. Lanius minimus.
56. Lanius, caudâ forcipatâ.
57. Cuculus fulvus, maculatus.
58. Cuculus *Indicus*, niger.
59. Cuculus *Indicus*, fuſcus, maculatus.
60. Otus *Americanus*.
61. Aluco albus, diurnus.
62. Ulula, Accipetri affinis.
63. Caprimulgus minor, *Americanus*.

64. Pica *Braſilienſis*.
65. Picus, viridis, capite cinereo.
66. Phaſianus, *Sinenſis*, albus e nigro cærulæus; cum fœmella, colore fulvo.
67. Phaſianus, alis & caudâ, oculatis.
68. Phaſianus, variis coloribus ſplendidus.
69. Fœmellæ precedentium, Nos 67 & 68.

70. Perdix ruffa, *Africana*.
71. Urogallus, minor, *Americanus*.
72. Lagopus.
73. Otis, mas.
74. Otis fœmella.
75. Columba, maculis triquetris notata.
76. Turtur, *Indicus*, fuſcus.
77. Icterus, *Indicus*, capite nigro.
78. Turdus cinereus minor.
79. Muſcicapa, *Indica*, viridis.
80. Ruticilla, minor, *Americana*.
81. Certhia, minor, ex albo, nigro & rubro varia.
82. Rubicilla, fuſca, major.
83. Rubicilla, fuſca, minima.
Parus niger & fulvus.
84. Chloris, *Indicus*.

48. Spur-winged Water Hen.

49. Penguin.
50. Spotted Greenland Dove.

51. Greenland Buck.
52. Porcupine *from* Hudſon's Bay.
53. Aſh-colour'd Buzzard.
54. Creſted Red *or* Ruſſet Butcher-Bird.
55. Leaſt Butcher-Bird.
56. Fork'd-tail'd Indian Butcher-bird.
57. Great Spotted Cuckow.
58. Black Indian Cuckow.
59. Brown *and* Spotted Indian Cuckow.
60. Great Horned Owl.
61. Great White Owl.
62. Little Hawk Owl.
63. Whip-Poor-Will *or* Leſſer Goat-Sucker.
64. *Toucan or* Braſilian Pye.
65. Grey-headed Green Wood-pecker.
66. Black *and* White China Pheaſant, *the Cock with the Hen*.
67. Peacock Pheaſant.
68. Painted Pheaſant.
69. Peacock Pheaſant, *the Hen*.
*And the Hen of the* Painted Pheaſant.
70. Red-legg'd Partridge *from* Barbary.
71. Brown *and* Spotted Heathcock.
72. White Partridge.
73. Buſtard, *the Cock*.
74. *Hen* Buſtard.
75. Triangular Spotted Pigeon.
76. Brown Indian Dove.
77. Black-headed Indian *Icterus*.
78. Leſſer Mock-Bird.
79. Green Indian Fly-catcher.
80. Small American Redſtart.
81. Little Black, White *and* Red Indian Creeper.
82. Greater Bull-Finch.
83. Little Brown Bull-Finch.
Black *and* Yellow Manakin.
84. Indian Green-Finch.

85. Emberiza

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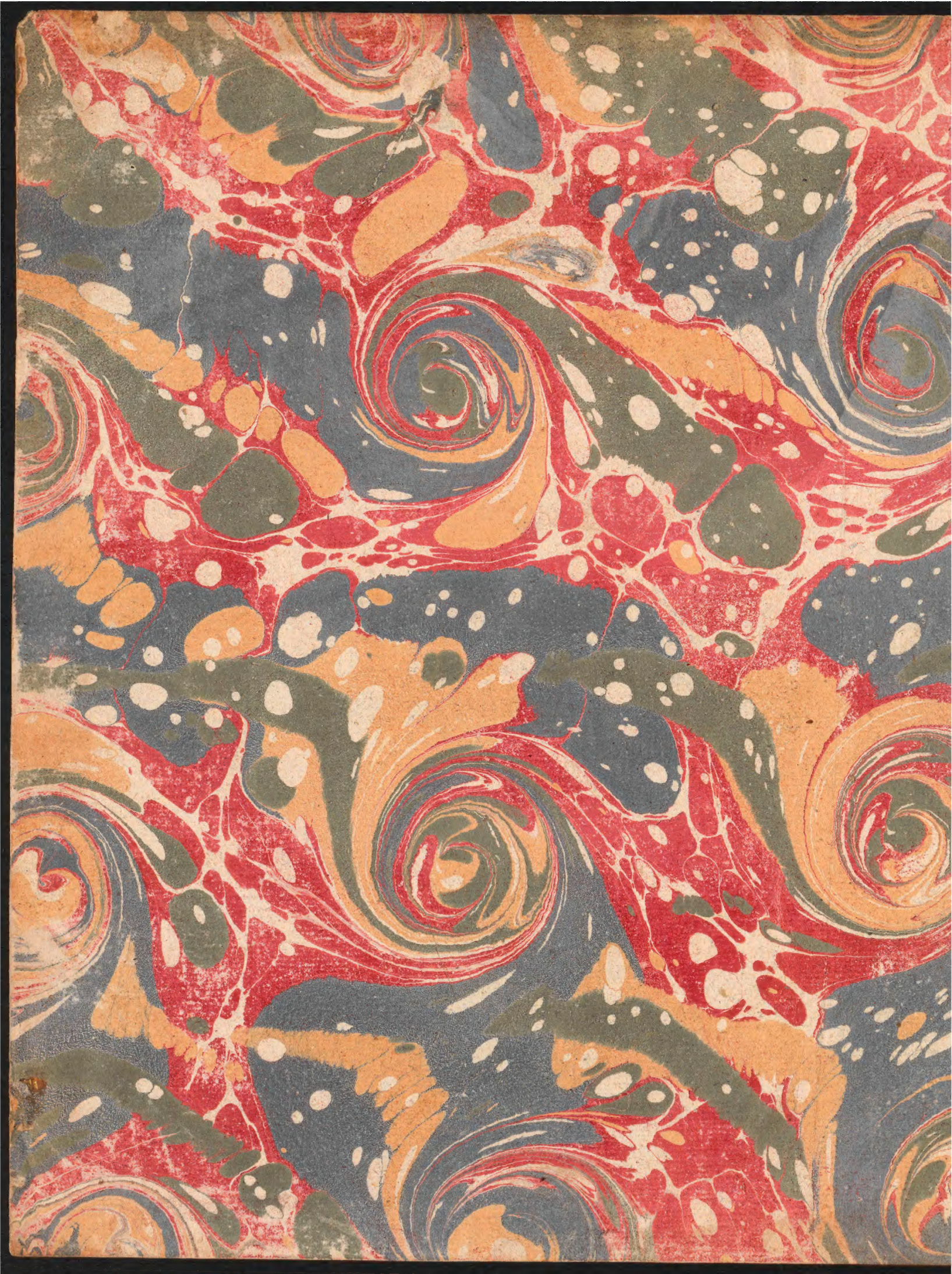
| 85. Emberiza fuſca, *Americana.* | 85. *Schomburgher.* |
| 86. Fringilla, *Africana*, macroura. | 86. Red-breaſted Long-tail'd Finch. |
| 87. Porphyrio. | 87. Purple Water Hen. |
| 88. Albatoça, maxima. | 88. *Albatroſs.* |
| 89. Petrella, magna, fuſca. | 89. Great Black Peteril. |
| 90. Petrella, media, maculata. | 90. White *and* Black Spotted Peteril. |
| Petrella, minor, *ſive* vulgaris. | Little Peteril. |
| 91. Mergulus, melanoleucos, roſtro acuto brevi; mas & fœmella. | 91. Small Black *and* White Divers. |
| 92. Onocratalus. | 92. Pelican. |
| 93. Onocratalus, *Americanus.* | 93. Pelican *of* America. |
| 94. Penguines, ex *Oceano Auſtrali*, pedibus nigris. | 94. Black-footed Penguins. |
| 95. Mergus, major, pectore rubro. | 95. Red-breaſted Gooſander. |
| 96. Podicipes albus & fuſcus. | 96. Black *and* White Dobchick. |
| Podicipes, auritus. | Eared Dobchick. |
| 97. Colymbus, caudatus, gutture rubro. | 97. Red-throated Ducker *or* Loon. |
| 98. Anas, major, albus & fuſcus, cum fœmella. | 98. Great Black *and* White Duck, Male *and* Female. |
| 99. Anas, fuſcus, maculatus. | 99. Duſky *and* Spotted Duck. |
| 100. Anas, minor, albus & fuſcus. | 100. Little Black *and* White Duck. |
| 101. Anas, criſtatus, elegans. | 101. Summer Duck *of* Catesby. |
| 102. Querquedula, *Sinenſis*, elegans. | 102. *Chineſe* Teal. |
| 103. Urſulus, Lupo affinis, *Americanus.* | 103. Quick-hatch *or* Wolverene. |
| 104. Marmota, *Americanus.* | 104. *Monax or* Marmotte *of* America. |
| 105. Ibidis, *Ægyptiacæ*, roſtrum. | 105. *The Bill of the* Ægyptian Ibis. |
| Avis mellivora, minima, cum ovo. | Leaſt Humming Bird. |

*F I N I S.*

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